FBIS DAILY REPORT

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Vol III No 234 5 December 1986

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MBFR HOLDS 40TH ROUND OF TALKS ON TROOPS, ARMS

'Simplified Accord' Urged

AU041824 Paris AFP in English 1816 GMT 4 Dec 86

[Laurence Lecallier report]

[Excerpt] Vienna, Dec 4 (AFP) -- Warsaw Pact negotiators Thursday urged that a simplified accord be signed with NATO to get the East-West Mutual Balanced Force Reduction (MBFR) talks here out of their 13-year deadlock.

Talks on troop and weapons levels in central Europe are now in the final session of their 40th round and analysts said the new proposal was aimed at getting even a symbolic accord, so East-West talks can move on to conventional force reductions in all of Europe as the Warsaw Pact wants.

But North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) spokesman Jan van de Mortel said NATO wanted to come to a "significant accord" at the MBFR talks and was not prepared to sign a "symbolic agreement aimed at ending these negotiations."

"We could examine an accord in its most simple form, to withdraw at least 11,500 Soviet troops and 6,500 American soldiers from central Europe," said Soviet delegation head Valeriyan Mikhailov during a news conference.

"The idea is to come to a very simple accord which will not engage us in talks for several years," said Mr. Mikhaylov.

"This measure could be completed by political engagements by the two sides not to increase their weapons and forces in central Europe while waiting for talks on the reduction of conventional arms in all of Europe," he added. [passage omitted]

Mikhaylov at Primary Session

LD041233 Moscow TASS in English 1153 GMT 4 Dec 86

[Text] Vienna December 4 TASS -- By Tass correspondent Anatoliy Tyupayev:

The scheduled round of talks on the mutual reduction of the armed forces and armaments in central Europe has ended. The head of the Soviet delegation, Valerian Mikhaylov, addressed the plenary session today.

Dwelling on the causes of the unfavourable situation at the talks, he pointed at the continuing attempts by the United States and its NATO allies to distort the subject and objective of the talks at the expense of the security interests of the socialist countries.

The draft agreement proposed by the Western participants was rendered without meaning from the viewpoint of real disarmament. It in no way resolved the tasks of reducing and limiting arms, lowering the level of military confrontation or at least suspending the arms race in Europe.

At the same time it was accompanied by arbitrary and unjustified measures of control and verification the adoption of which would place the USSR and other Warsaw Treaty countries in the conditions of unequal security compared with the NATO countries.

The Western-proposed version of the agreement did not contribute to reaching a mutually acceptable accord and it did not seem to be intended for that.

The Warsaw Treaty countries, said the Soviet representative, were and remain opponents of the use of talks for creating a semblance of dialogue and the less so as a screen to cover up military programmes.

"We resolutely oppose the use of the 'Vienna impasse' as an obstacle in the way of an all-European reduction of conventional arms and armed forces."

"We still believe that the socialist countries' February 20, 1986 draft agreement meets the aims of achieving a positive result in Vienna. It is sufficiently balanced, takes into account to an equal extent the security interests of the sides and is feasible.

It can become a suitable basis for a mutually acceptable agreement.

If, however, it proves impossible to overcome the difference between the sides with regard to such an agreement, it would be possible to look for another way out of the present situation.

One could think, for instance, of the simplest form of agreement and on a certain reduction of the troops of the USSR and the U.S. in central Europe, say, by 11,500 and 6,500 men respectively given reciprocal observation over the reduction.

Such a step could be supplemented by mutual political commitments of the sides to the effect that in advance of the talks on the reduction of conventional arms on the all-European scale they will not build up their troops and arms in central Europe," said the Soviet representative.

"This would be useful in itself and in respect to the establishment of a more favourable atmosphere for all-European talks."

OBUKHOV REAFFIRMS POSITION ON ARMS 'PACKAGE'

HK040146 Hong Kong AFP in English 0134 GMT 4 Dec 86

[Text] Brussels, Dec 3 (AFP) -- Alexei Obukhov, a senior Soviet negotiator at the Geneva arms talks, reaffirmed here Wednesday Moscow's refusal to reach separate agreements on the "package" of four major nuclear arms issues.

Mr. Obukhov, who has responsibility for strategic weapons in the talks, said the four elements -- space weapons, strategic missiles, medium-range missiles and a nuclear test ban -- were inseparable. His comments here came on the eve of the twice-yearly meeting of North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) defence ministers in the Belgian capital.

The package constituted a "balance of compromises", he said, and only agreement on all of these issues would lead to a "nuclear-free world".

Mr. Obukhov, speaking at a press conference after talks here with Foreign Minister Leo Tindemans, criticised the United States for exceeding the Salt-2 treaty Friday.

"It is a decision which certainly will have a negative impact on the efforts to reach effective agreements," he said. It was a gesture "not in favour of limiting arms but in favour of accumulating arms."

The United States exceeded the unratified treaty by deploying a B-52 bomber capable of carrying nuclear-tipped cruise missiles, taking it over the limit of 1,320 strategic nuclear delivery systems.

He said an additional series of "working meetings," of the Geneva negotiators was being held this week with the aim of "reaching a solution to the problems we face in the negotiations." The next scheduled round of talks in Geneva is in mid-January.

The Soviet Union had made "fresh" proposals in the talks on November 7, based on the near-agreement in Reykjavik, and he accused the United States of back-peddling over proposals on eliminating strategic missiles within 10 years.

The Soviet side was prepared to agree on the elimination of medium-range missiles in Europe, he said, and to open negotiations on short-range missiles -- of a range under 1,000 kilometres (600 miles) -- and freeze them at current levels. Soviet short-range missiles vastly outnumber those of the Americans.

Asked if the current controversy over arms sales to Iran had any influence on the talks, he said the Soviet Union regarded the negotiations as "independent of the internal affairs" of the United States.

COMMENTARIES CONTINUE ON U.S. SALT II VIOLATION

Shishlin: U.S. 'Renunciation'

LD042359 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1930 GMT 4 Dec 86

[Commentary by political observer Nikolay Shishlin]

[Text] Public and political figures abroad have been criticizing the U.S. Adminstration's renunciation of its compliance with the Soviet-U.S. SALT II Treaty. Here is a Mayak commentary by political observer Nikolay Shishlin:

[Shishlin] The U.S. actions are directed at moving away from the Reykjavik accords. This is nothing new. In point of fact one's attention was drawn immediately after Reykjavik to the fact that there are political and business circles in the United States that have no liking either for an improvement in the Soviet-U.S. relations or for a general leveling-out in international affairs as such. However, one cannot at the present fail to mention the fact that by bringing into service its 131st B-52 bomber equipped with cruise missiles the United States has de facto departed from the SALT II Treaty, although that treaty was not ratified by the United States in the first place.

The question now arises as to what is the significance of this. After all, from the military viewpoint this will not upset the military-strategic parity. But it can be said that there are economic motives here as well. The U.S. military-industrial complex is interested in escalating the arms race and by no means in its curtailment. This is true, but again the overall cost of a present-day strategic bomber, though it is expressed in fairly large amounts, will in the final analysis not fill the pockets of these greedy U.S. military monopolies.

I believe that the political reasons are the most important thing here. The United States took fright at the possibility of a breakthrough to major accords that appeared at Reykjavik. It is this fear that is dictating all these U.S. actions, which are directed at moving away from the Reykjavik accords and making the world forget that major decisions were just a stone's throw away at Reykjavik. But I rather believe that this policy of fear -- a policy that is characterized by a certain amount of confusion, although in certain cases and in the case of exacerbating the international situation the United States does act deliberately -- this policy simply cannot have a future.

Indeed, however paradoxical it may sound, it is precisely this fear of the U.S. Administration to reach compromise decisions which shows that the Soviet State has chosen the correct course, and that it is to this course that the future belongs.

'Pointed' Violation Condemned

LD032249 Moscow TASS in English 2202 GMT 3 Dec 86

[Text] Moscow December 3 TASS -- Follows commentary by Vladimir Chernyshev, a TASS military news analyst:

Washington's pointed violation of the SALT-2 Treaty is condemned worldwide, including in the USA itself and in the countries allied to it. That move is described with good reason as one undermining the process of limitation and reduction of arms, as a serious blow to the Soviet-American Geneva talks, as an offensive by the current U.S. President against the fundamentals of the limitation of strategic weapons, the fundamentals into which each of Ronald Reagan's four predecessors in the White House laid his own brick. One can hardly assess as a hyperbole the statement by the U.S. ABC Television Company that albeit the talks are continuing both powers have entered the world without SALT, with no contractual limitations on offensive nuclear weapons.

Meanwhile, Les Aspin, chairman of the House Armed Services Committee, was apparently right in saying that the administration's decision was clearly aimed at winning support from ultra-rightist circles. Proof of that has been, for example, the letter of Senator Robert Dole to the President applauding the destruction of SALT-2. This is not astonishing, since that spokesman for the rightists recently said in setting forth his views in the journal policy review that detente was a "dangerous myth", and the USA would have a real chance to achieve its aims only if it was able to put an end "once and forever to detente."

A buildup of U.S. power, in the first place of military power, is, in the opinion of that "philosopher" of anti-detente, one of the indispensable preliminary conditions for successful relations with the Soviet Union.

That is precisely why he called for ensuring a considerable superiority over the USSR both as regards nuclear and conventional weapons, for "forcing" the Soviet Union to "strike a deal" on the American terms.

Such figures stubbornly refuse to draw lessons from history, to wake up to the realities of the nuclear space age and realize where the obsession with the cult of force may lead their own country and the whole world. The U.S. Administration's offensive against the existing agreements containing the weapons race can be described only as triumph of anti-Soviet ideology over common sense. One cannot help asking in that connection whether the current administration has set out to make every effort over the remaining time of its stay in office to put an end to the existing treaties and agreements and totally wreck the existing regime of arms control.

Lomeyko Criticism

AU011106 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 29 Nov 86 p 1

["M.S." report: "This is Kohl's Baby"]

[Text] At a press conference in Vienna, Soviet special envoy Vladimir Lomeyko called yesterday, Friday, a "black day" because yesterday the United States violated the Soviet-American SALT II treaty by putting into service its 131st B-52 bomber. Other topics of the press conference were the relationship between the USSR and the FRG, Afghanistan, and the U.S. arms deals with Iran.

Lomeyko had come to Vienna to brief Chancellor Franz Vraniazky and Foreign Minister Peter Jankowitsch on the state of the Geneva disarmament talks. Due to the fact that just yesterday the United States exceeded the contractually fixed upper limited of strategic nuclear weapons systems, his mission acquired unwanted topicality.

Lomeyko harshly criticized U.S. President Reagan, who had caused this violation "not inadvertently but with the desire for further armament." Previously, Reagan had criticized his predecessor Carter, who had signed SALT II, because Reagan did not consider the treaty to be comprehensive enough, Lomeyko said. Now he had done "what he had criticized Carter for doing." For the Soviet Union the principle of "pacta sunt servanda" (treaties have to be kept) is sacred. Lomeyko: "We do not understand one President signing a treaty and his successor not considering a valid for himself." For the Soviet Union the treaty had been valid as long as it had not been violated, but "that has now happened."

Lomeyko rejected as "slander" American accusations that the USSR itself has been violating the treaty for a long time. He referred to American-Soviet expert committees, which had always been able to refute such accusations.

Lomeyko also spoke about the Vienna Force Reduction Talks, which have been going on for 13 years without success. He suggested discussing conventional disarmament during a new stage of the Stockholm negotiations in order to come to a solution.

Asked about the relationship between the FRG and the USSR, Lomeyko said that Kohl's statements had not been just a single gaffe but "a policy line of those ruling in Bonn." (As is known, German Chancellor Helmut Kohl had compared Kremlin leader Gorbachev with Nazi Propaganda Minister Goebbels and the Soviet Union with Nazi Germany.) Lomeyko recalled the "terrible history that lies between our two peoples" and the 20 million Soviet victims in World War II.

The Soviet Union has not heard any apology from Kohl, only explanations, said Lomeyko. Moscow does not "demand" an apology; that must come without demand. For: "This is not our baby."

Another topic at the press conference was the Soviet presence in Afghanistan. Lomeyko said that he can imagine a total withdrawal of Soviet troops only if Pakistan gives a guarantee that "armed gangs will no longer be sent into the country" from its territory. The rebels are paid by the United States and equipped with American weapons, stressed the Kremlin's special envoy.

Asked whether Reagan is still credible for the Soviets after the revelations concerning the arms deals with Iran, Lomeyo answered rather evasively. He said it is much more important whether Reagan is still credible for the Americans themselves after he has violated his own promises and the laws of his own country.

LOMEYKO DISCUSSES CURRENT DISARMAMENT SITUATION

AU281552 Vienna NEUE AZ in German 28 Nov 86 pp 6-7

["Exclusive" interview given by Vladimir Lomeyko, special Soviet envoy to the Vienna CSCE conference, to NEUE AZ editor in chief Manfred Scheuch in Vienna; date not given]

[Text] Scheuch: Mr Ambassador, how do you assess the situation after Reykjavik and the "Vienna summit" of the foreign Ministers?

Lomeyko: After Reykjavik, the situation in the world has become even more complicated. In Reykjavik, an attempt was made to reach a breakthrough in the biggest and most important issue of our time, that is, disarmament. Our General Secretary Gorbachev is guided by a new manner of political thinking. He believes that one must find a way out of this situation because we are pressed for time to solve global problems -- the north-south problem, the ecological time-bomb. Instead of solving these problems, money and strength are wasted for unnecessary, amoral armament. We want to put an end to that.

Unfortunately, no breakthrough was reached in Reykjavik because of SDI, and now the American side attempts to revise this [as published]. The last round of the Geneva negotiations on nuclear and space weapons has shown that the American side is, unfortunately, not ready for concrete, mutually acceptable agreements.

Regrettably, some West European states, which pleaded so much for disarmament that they criticized the Soviet Union because it did not agree witdh Reagan's zero-option, are now, when Gorbachev has said yes, no longer showing any interest. Some politicians, even those in Europe, obviously do not understand that it is not a Soviet-American relationship and not an agreement between two superpowers that matters but a question which is vitally important for all people. We are all actors in this drama, there is no audience. We are all acting on this world stage. Whether we are leaders or not, we all play a role. Even if this role is played mutely it has a certain function: A big chance could be missed.

The American positions consist of the old American proposals and the new Soviet concessions. An attempt has been made to pick out these compromises as somebody picks raisins out of a cake, but, of course, this is impossible because the only possible basis for agreements is parity; that is, one must accept not only one's own security interests but also those of the other side and the security interests of the whole world. There is no other way.

Unfortunately, there are followers of so-called technological supremacy, who believe it is possible to solve the problem on the basis of technological supremacy -- by means of the so-called SDI; we consider this a new channel of the arms race.

Scheuch: Well, let us speak about SDI: Just now a British military magazine has stated that the Soviet Union has already made great progress in the development of space defense systems.

Lomeyko: There is no doubt that this is a report that serves a certain purpose. It simply belongs to certain rules of the game. If one wants to achieve something one immediately says that the Soviet Union has been doing this already for quite some time. The fact that, on the one hand, it is said we are technologically underdeveloped and, on the other, we are advanced, shows that this is not true. But, what is even more important is that it does not fit into our plans. We need money for socioeconomic development in our country.

Scheuch: You said that the West European countries are obviously playing the role of spectators and are partly revising their original attitude. Now, the West European public is still afraid that in case of large-scale disarmament in the nuclear sector, the conventional forces of the Soviet Union would gain superiority. How can this fear be disminished?

Lomeyko: We are also against any further arms race in the conventional field. We are in favor of nuclear disarmament together with disarmament of conventional weapons down to the lowest-possible level that is necessary for defense. In order to realize this, the Soviet Union, together with other countries of the Warsaw Pact, put forth proposals in Budapest this summer to reduce forces by 25 percent next year, by a total of 1 million men. If one wants an agreement it can be reached there, because at present the Soviet Union is showing the will to very great, sincere concessions -- for instance, concerning the unilateral nuclear test moratorium. For 1 and 1/2 years we have not carried out any nuclear tests, although the Americans have already conducted 28 tests. Then our concessions in Stockholm that, also according to the assessment of Foreign Minister Genscher and other Western politicians, contributed very much to the positive results. One should not speak about fear, one must try to reduce this fear, together with the arms.

Scheuch: What was the intention behind dismantling intermediate-range missiles on the Kola Peninsula and in Karelia just a few weeks ago?

Lomeyko: This is further evidence of our willingness to disarm and an attempt to make concessions to the countries in northern Europe. You know that the ideal of nuclear-free zones in Europe has been in existence since 1963. The northern European countries appealed to the Soviet Union that the Soviet Union has to join in this project. We repeatedly stated that the matter is not so easy for the Soviet Union, because the Soviet Union is the opponent of the United States and not of the northern European countries. Nevertheless, here too, we have made an attempt to achieve a breakthrough with a unilateral advance concessions. But, in the end, it needs two to dance a disarmament tango.

Scheuch: In Europe there have doubtless been measures to reduce distrust. But what about Afghanistan? As the votes in the UN General Assembly, which demand the withdrawal of the Soviet troops, have repeatedly shown, there is a great distrust in this area.

Lomeyko: It is not mainly the situation in Afghanistan that matters, but the situation all around Afghanistan. We are in favor of a political settlement and are willing to withdraw our troops from Afghanistan as soon as possible. But guarantees must be created against the interference of outside forces.

The U.S. Administration has officially allocated $100 million for aid to the Afghan resistance fighters.

Officially they are criticizing us and call on us to withdraw our troops from Afghanistan, but in reality they do not want that. They do everything possible so that our troops remain there.

Scheuch: How do you explain the American attitude that you have described toward the questions of armament and disarmament?

Lomeyko: Of course, we have been very interested in this question, and I have often discussed this with experts in our country and also in the West, and also with military men. Even the Americans themselves -- if they are not totally hardened demagogues -- say: You must understand, our President is a prisoner of the military-industrial powers, this California Mafia, the monopolies. For them, SDI is a guarantee that for 25 or 30 years new weapons will be developed -- that is guaranteed big business. In addition, DER SPIEGEL, too, has published a rather well-founded series. It is, unfortunately, a fact that disarmament is a danger for very influential forces, in the sense that they get fewer profits, have less influence on politics and in particular on the economy.

I also believe that there are two parties in America. Not Republicans and Democrats, but the Balance Party and the Supremacy Party. The first one has understood that negotiations with the Soviet Union and all over the world are only possible on the basis of parity. The other "party" wants to achieve supremacy again and to dictate policy with its wishes and wants the Soviet Union to be simply "armed to death" in this race. For these hardened conservatives even the idea of social justice is unacceptable. The idea of social justice denies the ideas of a meritocracy and the spirit of profit, and therefore, they do not want this system of social justice to be practiced and to succeed. This is a global struggle of ideas, and although everyone knows that the Soviet Union will never wage a war -- because the Soviet people and all Europeans know what war means -- armament is kept up through an atmosphere of fear.

MAKSIMOV SAYS ANTI-SDI MEASURES BEING DEVELOPED

AU011417 Paris AFP in English 1401 GMT 1 Dec 86

[Text] Moscow, Dec 1 (AFP) -- Soviet experts are developing dozens of measures to counter the U.S. Strategic Space Initiative (SDI) -- the so-called "Star Wars" space-based missile defense system, the head of the Soviet Union's strategic missile forces said Monday. In an interview published by the semi-official Novosti news agency, General Yuriy Maksimov said the SDI had been developed by Washington as a "first strike weapon." "From a military point of view, a space shield would only be useful if the party that has it attacks first," Gen. Maksimov said. With this in mind, Soviet scientists "have already studied dozens of counter-measures which would pose very complex problems to SDI," making Washington's aim of military superiority "illusory," he said. "In any case," added Gen. Maksimov, "reprisals would be imminent and terrible."

Among the measures being studied are small space missiles, space mines and other weapons to destroy missile-launching space stations. Experts are also considering ways of "exhausting" the space-based defense system, by launching intercontinental ballistic missiles (ICBM's) together with "decoy" missiles, or by firing ICBM's with widely varying trajectories, he said. The number of missile warheads could also be increased to sharply reduce the efficiency of the U.S. interception systems, the general added.

Gen. Maksimov also said that since the advent of the SALT-2 arms limitation treaty in June 1979, the Soviet Union had taken out of service 72 ICBM launch pads and 21 heavy bombers. This brought to 540 the number of strategic units dismantled by Moscow under SALT-1 and -2, against 168 dismantled by Washington, he said.

The United States announced last week it planned to exceed the limits of the SALT-2 treaty by dispatching its 131st bomber equipped to carry Cruise missiles. The U.S. had until last week abided by the terms of SALT-2, although the U.S. Senate never ratified the treaty.

BOGACHEV CLAIMS U.S. 'MANIPULATES' ABM TREATY

LD032228 Moscow TASS in English 2124 GMT 3 Dec 86

[Text] Moscow December 3 TASS -- Follows commentary by Vladimir Bogachev, TASS military news analyst: While intensively working to create a large-scale anti-missile space based defence system, the current U.S. Administration is trying to remove or at least shatter the legal barriers in the way of the U.S. "Star Wars" programme. Thus they in Washington are advancing casuistic "broad" and "narrow" interpretations of the treaty of 1972 on the limitation of ABM systems, which are aimed at demonstrating that this agreement allegedly allows a militarisation of outer space.

Last year, the U.S. State Department dragged out an obscure lawyer named Abraham Sofaer, who was to "reassess" the ABM treaty and discover in it a meaning that would suit the book of the "Star Wars" apologists. For a good fee, Sofaer, who had never before engaged himself in disarmament problems, began "proving", in disregard of the spirit and letter of the ABM Treaty, that this agreement allows any tests and creation of anti-ballistic missile systems based on new physical principles. The meaning of the sordid manipulations of the State Department lawyer was clear from the very outset. His "investigation" was designed to help the U.S. Administration give the "green light" to the creation of space-based and nuclear pumped laser anti-ballistic missile weapons.

"Sofaer's view" was so much in conflict with the explicit and unambiguous text of the treaty and the supplement to it that several American senators decided to study independently the materials to which Sofaer referred. Carl Levin, a member of the Senate Armed Services Committee, carried out his own study of Sofaer's conclusions and addressed a letter to the U.S. secretary of state saying that the lawyer deliberately presented in a distorted light the course of the talks on the limitation of the anti-missile defence system in order to justify the testing of new ABM technology. The Senate described the U.S. Administration's "new interpretation" of the treaty as being "wrong" and "totally vicious".

They in Washington are clearly banking on removing all obstacles from the way towards implementing the "Star Wars" plans in order to use the SDI as a means of whipping up the arms race, as a channel for experiments designed to create new space weapons, which, on top of all, will play a considerable role in strengthening the offensive nuclear potential of the USA.

The way to genuine security lies not through the construction of a space anti-missile shield. Lasting peace can be guaranteed only through the elimination of nuclear weapons. The Soviet Union has faith in the possibility of a world without nuclear weapons and is tirelessly pressing ahead towards the attainment of that goal.

AUSTRALIA HINDERS WARSAW PACT PURCHASE ATTEMPTS

BK041033 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 4 Dec 86

[Text] Australian Defense Department officials claimed that Warsaw Pact countries have made a number of unsuccessful attempts to buy restricted computer and electronic equipment from Australian firms.

The department says it is increasing its efforts to inform Australian business people about the restrictions imposed on sophisticated technology by the United States and NATO countries.

From Canberra Graeme Dobell reports:

[Begin Dobell recording] The Defense Department says some Australian firms are not fully aware of Australia's voluntary adherence to the Western controls on commercial technology which could have military applications. One official said that on a number of occasions deals to sell computer and communications equipment had been stopped just in time. He said firms which had been approached by Warsaw Pact countries had checked with Canberra or had been warned by American suppliers.

The department said that export controls have been introduced this year to maintain Australia's reputation as a guardian of sensitive Western technology. But Professor Don (Lamberton) of the Information Research Unit at Queensland University says Canberra has gone further and in April agreed to abide voluntarily by even stricter American export controls. He says this could give the U.S. Commerce Department direct access to Australian high tech firms and could harm Australia's technology growth. [end recording]

JARUZELSKI RECEIVES PACT MEETING DELEGATES

LD041022 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0204 GMT 4 Dec 86

[Text] Army General Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, chairman of Poland's State Council, and commander in chief of the armed forces, received the heads of delegations of the fraternal armies of the socialist countries. They had been taking part in a regular session of the Ministers of Defense Committee of the Warsaw Pact member states. The Polish leader was briefed on the results of the session, and on the recommendations on the issues of further promotion and expansion of the socialist cooperation and strengthening of the defense capability of the Joint Armed Forces, with the purpose of ensuring reliable security and peaceful development of the Warsaw Pact member states, which were adopted at it.

GERASIMOV HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE 4 DECEMBER

Speaks on SALT II

LD042214 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 4 Dec 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast; announcer-read report on 4 December Moscow press conference led by Gerasimov, head of the USSR Foreign Ministry Information Directorate; Gerasimov shown addressing journalists]

[Text] A press conference was held in Moscow today at the USSR Foreign Ministry press center. It was addressed by Comrade Gerasimov, head of the USSR Foreign Ministry Information Directorate. He dwelt on some points in the international situation. The USSR Foreign Ministry representative said in particular:

[Begin Gerasimov recording] On 28 November the U.S. State Department officially informed the Soviet Union Embassy in Washington of the U.S. administration's decision to bring into service the 131st heavy bomber equipped with cruise missiles, thereby exceeding the limit established by the SALT II Treaty for strategic launchers with multiple independently targeted re-entry vehicles.

The U.S. Administration has thus embarked on practical actions which destroy the basic international legal structure restraining the nuclear arms race. This step is evidence of the U.S. intention, along with the continuing work on implementing the Star Wars programs, to also build up its strategic offensive arms. This step contradicts the logic of the Reykjavik meeting and has been taken at a time when it appeared that concrete paths toward a radical reduction and elimination of nuclear arms had begun to take shape. By the same token, the U.S. Administration has taken upon itself the full weight of responsibility for these actions and for its negative influence on the atmosphere of Soviet-U.S. contacts on issues of limiting nuclear arms.

I will remind you that the Soviet Government's 31 May statement contained a warning that should this treaty be violated by the U.S. side the Soviet Union will consider itself to be free of the appropriate obligations of this treaty. [end recording]

Other problems of the present time were also touched upon.

Supports 'Raratonga Treaty'

LD041442 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1419 GMT 4 Dec 86

[Text] Moscow, 4 Dec (TASS) -- The Soviet Union is once again confirming its positive attitude toward both the treaty itself on a nuclear-free zone in the South Pacific, which has come to be called the "Raratonga Treaty," and toward its protocols which envisage undertakings by the nuclear states not to use and not to threaten to use nuclear weapons within the boundaries of the treaty's area of operation, said Gennadiy Gerasimov, chief of the information department of the USSR Foreign Ministry. He spoke today at a briefing for Soviet and foreign journalists at the press center of the USSR Foreign Ministry.

The Soviet side expresses the hope, stressed the representative of the USSR Foreign Ministry, that all nuclear powers will join in guaranteeing the status of the nuclear-free zone in the South Pacific, and will apend their signatures to the appropriate protocols of the "Raratonga Treaty."

Addresses UK CBW Storage

LD041435 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1404 GMT 4 Dec 86

[Text] Moscow, 4 Dec (TASS) -- Gennadiy Gerasimov, head of a directorate of the USSR Foreign Ministry today commented in the USSR Foreign Ministry's Press Center on the British press reports that preparations are underway at U.S. bases in Great Britain for the possible storing of binary chemical weapons.

The move toward a new round of the arms race, be they nuclear, chemical or conventional, cannot make the process of attaining an agreement on their reduction and elimination any easier, said the USSR Foreign Ministry's spokesman. On the contrary, the commencement of the production of binary warheads would create additional difficulties in the working out of the conventional banning chemical weapons.

The preparations for the possible storing of binary chemical weapons in Great Britain, in particular at the USAF Welform [as received] base 60 miles from London, where, according to a report published in TODAY paper, special equipment has already been delivered, is taking place precisely at a time when the working out of an international convention to ban chemical weapons and to eliminate the industrial base for their production has entered the final stage.

A perfectly natural question arises: Do the United States and its allies take the talks on concluding the convention seriously, or do they regard them as a screen to modernize their chemical arsenals?

GENERAL ASSEMBLY URGES U.S. TO HOLD JOINT TALKS

LD041840 Moscow TASS in English 1708 GMT 4 Dec 86

[Text] New York December 4 TASS -- TASS correspondent Vyacheslav Chernyshev reports: The U.N. General Assembly has called on the Governments of the USA and the USSR in accordance with their special duties and responsibilities as the two biggest states that they should conduct bilateral talks with maximum determination to achieve agreements on specific and effective measures to end the nuclear arms race, ensure a radical reduction of nuclear arsenals, nuclear disarmament and prevention of the arms race in outer space.

The General Assembly has carried today a resolution on bilateral talks on nuclear weapons by 140 votes. The international community has stressed that in this nuclear age the choice is not between war and peace, but between life and death. Therefore, prevention of nuclear war is becoming the main objective of the present.

The resolution on international cooperation for disarmament says that the USA and the USSR having the biggest nuclear arsenals should jointly display initiative and set a good example in curbing the nuclear weapons race, refraining on a mutual basis from placing weapons in outer space. In this nuclear space age, the resolution stressed, reliable security of all countries can be ensured only through political methods, through joint efforts by all states.

This opinion, apparently, is not shared only by the USA and a number of its closest partners. In voting on the first resolution they abstained, and on the second resolution they voted against that call by the international community.

CONTINUING REPORTAGE ON U.S.-IRAN ARMS DEALS

TASS Links Speakes Resignation

LD041832 Moscow TASS in English 1810 GMT 4 Dec 86

[Text] Washington December 4 TASS -- Larry Speakes, first deputy assistant to the President and deputy press secretary, announced today his resignation. He said at a regular briefing that he would take a job at Merrill-Lynch, a major New York brokerage firm, starting with February 1.

The decision to leave the White House after six years of work as the President's main spokesman was taken by Speakes at a height of the flagrant political scandal triggered off by the exposure of secret arms deliveries to Iran and the transfer of some profits to Nicaraguan contras. He alleged that these events were not connected with each other.

Congressional Inquiry Approved

LD041347 Moscow TASS in English 1245 GMT 4 Dec 86

[Text] Washington December 4 TASS -- The Washington administration is anxious to limit the scale of congressional investigations into "Irangate," a big political scandal caused by secret American arms shipments to Iran and transfer of some of the profits from the sale to the Nicaraguan Contras. Speaking in the White House on Wednesday, President Reagan said he had approved the idea of a joint Congressional inquiry. What he had in view was establishment on the Capitol Hill of a special committee to investigate the scandal which has struck a serious blow at U.S. prestige. Larry Speakes, White House spokesman, said that an unofficial discussion of the question of staffing such a committee had already been held in the presence of the President and the newly appointed assistant to the President for National Security Affairs Frank Carlucci. In his statement Reagan admitted that the Administration's main task now was to have the credibility of U.S. foreign policy fully restored.

Pozner Commentary

LD041502 Moscow in English to North America 0000 GMT 4 Dec 86

["Daily Talk" by Vladimir Pozner]

[Text] Hello. To watch what is happening in Washington is upsetting. To follow the uproar, the invective, the ever-growing murmur of impeachment, is unsettling. To read about the long hours of testimony behind closed doors through which deep dark hints of deliberate falsehoods, comtempt for international and domestic law, double-dealing and outright knavery, is anguishing, especially to such compassionate person as I. The world being what it is and people being what they are, I know some of you may suspect I'm being less than honest, that I'm speaking tongue in cheek. Well you're wrong. The tongue in cheek impression is only the result of poor pronunciation and faulty elocution on my part, nothing more. If you doubt that, try sticking your tongue in your cheek while talking. No, no, my discomfort is genuine, for I look back to a decade (?and some time ago), I recall Watergate, the chaos it led to, leaving U.S. presidential prestige in shambles, both in America and elsewhere. I think of that, I shudder. And I think to myself this should not happen again, not even to my mother-in-law, God rest her soul.

Yes, I am a compassionate man. But I'ms more than that. I am a constructive-minded individual. This is no empty statement. Far from it. For what follows now is my personal contribution to closing the Irangate before it's fully open. You have no doubt heard of, if not read Oliver Sacks' current best-seller, The Man Who Mistook His Wife for a Hat. You are hopefully aware that Mr Sacks is an accomplished neurologist, which may in turn lead you to ask what that has to do with the current scandal. Bear with me. One of Mr Sack's essays, The President's Speech, concerns the reaction of a group of aphasics to appropriately enough, a speech by President Reagan. Aphasia, explains Dr Sacks, is a mental ailment that leads to a person's loss of power to understand words per se. This loss though is compensated by something totally new. Something has gone, has been devastated, he writes, but something has come in its stead, has been mentally enhanced, so that at least with emotionally- laden utterance, the meaning may be fully grasped even when every word is missed. What that adds up to in words that we can all understand, is that it is impossible to lie to an aphasic. Do I spy a glimmer of understanding in your eyes? Well, wait. There's more coming.

Aphasics were, as Sacks found, either moved to mirth by the president or stirred to contempt, and he concludes: We normals, aided doubtless by our wish to be fooled, were indeed well and truly fooled. And so cunningly was deceptive word use combined with deceptive tone that only the brain damage remained intact, undeceived.

Was the President aware of the illegal sales of weapons to Iran and the funnelling off the profits to the Contras? Were all of the President's men in the know? The search for the answer to these and related questions must lead to endless hearings, special committees, tons of paper, who knows how great expenses in both the material and moral sense. My suggestion is put them all before a panel of aphasics. Better yet hold the hearings in an aphasia ward. If the patients are hilarious or show disdain, you've got the clinical goods on you know who. If they're serious, you've got a verdict of not guilty. Considering the President's support of polygraph tests, he should be the first to endorse my proposal. I concede that the idea of being judged by the brain damage might seem offensive to some, but I think that's a fair price to pay for attempting to brainwash an entire nation.

BESSMERTNYKH VIEWS FUTURE OF U.S. RELATIONS

AU041112 Rome ANSA in English 1038 GMT 4 Dec 86

[Text] Moscow, December 4 Dec -- Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Aleksandr Bessmertnykh said that the U.S. - Soviet summit in Iceland in October marked "a step ahead" and will be considered a "point of reference" in that in future there will be discussion of "from Reykjavik on" in talk with a visiting Italian undersecretary at foreign affairs, Susanna Agnelli.

The Soviet official affirmed that despite the impasse in disarmament negotiations and the inability of U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz and Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze to make progress in Vienna last month, U.S. - Soviet contacts are continuing.

What is important for the Soviet Union, Bessmertnykh said, is that in Reykjavik the level of armaments which cannot be exceeded was established as was the point that this level must be lowered.

Among other issues discussed during what informed Italian sources said was Agnelli's courtesy visit were the situation in Central America and the political storm breaking over Washington as a result of U.S. arms sales to Iran and the channeling of proceeds from these sales to Nicaraguan "contras".

Later Wednesday, the Italian undersecretary left Moscow for Leningrad where she will take part in a meeting of the World Commission for the Environment and Development scheduled for the weekend.

U.S. TO DENY VISAS TO SYRIAN PASSPORT HOLDERS

LD050903 Moscow TASS in English 0821 GMT 5 Dec 86

[Text] Washington December 5 TASS -- The Reagan administration has taken another hostile action against Syria as part of the anti-Syrian campaign being intensively revived up in the West against that Arab country.

A state department spokesman announced here that starting today the United States halts the issue of visas to Syrian citizens with a definite category of passports. He stressed that "the Department of State will no longer issue visas to holders of services passports issued by the Syrian Government". He tried to warrant this discriminating action by references to a certain involvement of Syria in terrorism.

JOINT TRADE TALKS WITH U.S. OPEN 4 DEC

LD042045 Moscow TASS in English 1951 GMT 4 Dec 86

[Text] Washington December 4 TASS -- The 9th session of the Soviet-American trade commission opened here today. The Soviet delegation to the session is led by Foreign Trade Minister Boris Aristov and the American by Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldridge. The commission will discuss various aspects of business cooperation.

American businessmen and public figures show much interest in the session, especially in view of improvements in the Soviet external economic activities. The Soviet delegation plans to discuss ways of broadening external economic relations and possibilities for expanding Soviet exports to the U.S.

The sides will exchange views of ways of removing obstacles to the development of Soviet-American trade and possibilities for broadening cooperation today and in the longer term.

CLARK SAYS 300 SUBMARINES IN CANADIAN WATERS

LD042302 Moscow TASS In English 1912 GMT 4 Dec 86

[Text] Ottawa December 4 TASS -- TASS correspondent Artem Melikyan writes:

You will not believe it but the Canadians feel perfectly at ease nowadays. Why haven't they rushed to cellars to find haven? Did not they hear Foreign Minister Joe Clark say in Parliament that there are about 300 Soviet submarines in the Canadian territorial waters? Yes, no fewer than 300.

No one knows where the ministers took that fantastic figure. Perhaps, from another statement of the White House chief or from the Pentagon's "secret data" on a "Soviet military threat." Clark did not explain either why the Soviet submarines had laid siege to Canada.

One of the parliamentarians, amazed by what he had heard, asked where precisely those submarines were. Clark did not go into details and declined to answer, letting his colleagues in Parliament imagine for themselves how the Soviet submarines were elbowing for room in the mouth of the St Lawrence River, the Hudson Bay or even across from the fashionable Pan Pacific Hotel in the Vancouver Port.

Why did the minister want to scare the population of the country with a tall tale about 300 Soviet submarines in the Canadian territorial waters? Perhaps, he merely needed an "argument" to protect the foreign policy course pursued by the Conservative government. It is now becoming increasingly difficult to convince the Canadians that Ottawa has a good reason to allow the United States to test its cruise missiles over Canadian territory. On the eve of the Parliament session, the delegates to the conference of the Liberal Party, Canada's largest oppostion party, demanded an end to the testing of nuclear-capable American cruise missiles in Canada.

The foreign minister has found no better rejoinder than this uncouth canard.

PRAVDA REPORTS PRC AMITY SOCIETY CONFERENCE

PM030925 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Nov 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Society Conference"]

[Text] The fourth all-union conference of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society was held in Moscow 25 November.

The delegates stressed that the Soviet people value the traditions of Soviet-Chinese friendship and cooperation. Soviet people support the consistent courses of the CPSU and the Soviet state aimed at developing relations of friendship and good neighborliness with the PRC in the interest of the Soviet and Chinese peoples and the cause of peace and socialism.

The conference summarized the results of the society's activity, outlined areas of its further work, ratified the society's statutes, and elected a new Central Board. Academician S.L. Tikhvinskiy was reelected board chairman.

The conference was addressed by Li Fenglin, counselor-envoy of the PRC Embassy in the USSR, who read out a greetings message to the conference from the Central Board of the Chinese-Soviet Friendship Society.

PRC'S YE LIN, FINANCE DELGATION VISIT GEORGIA

PM041407 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Dec 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "PRC Parlimentarians in Georgia"]

[Text] Tbilisi, 3 Dec -- A delegation from the Financial and Economic Committee of China's National People's Congress, headed by Ye Lin, member of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and vice president of the Financial and Economic Committee, has been on a 3-day visit here. The Chinese parliamentarians are on an offical visit to the Soviet Union at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet chambers' Budget and Planning Commissions.

The guest visited the "Elva" Science and Production Association and the Gori experimental sovkhoz and technical college, and saw the sights in Tbilisi and Mtskheta.

During a visit to the Georgian SSR Supreme Soviet, the guests were briefed on the activity of the republic's supreme organ of state power and on how Georgia's working people are implementing the economic and social development tasks set by the 27th CPSU Congress and the program for the economy's intensification.

"The meetings with Soviet people," Ye Lin told a TASS correspondent, "convince us that they have deep feelings of friendship for the Chinese people. We were accorded a warm and friendly reception everywhere. Mutual visits by parliamentarians are very useful and help to establish good neighborly cooperation between China and the Soviet Union."

DPRK'S KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES ARMY'S LIZICHEV

LD041734 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 4 Dec 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast -- announcer-read TASS report]

[Text] Kim Il-song today received Army General Lizichev, chief of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy, who is in Pyongyang on a visit at the invitation of the General Political Bureau of the Korean People's Armed Forces.

During the conversation, which took place in a warm and friendly atmosphere, the importance of Soviet-Korean summit meetings and the talks that took place in October 1986 in Moscow for the further all-round development of relations of friendship and cooperation between the USSR and the DPRK and for strengthening combat cooperation between Servicemen of the two countries, was stressed.

U.S. MISSILES 'DESTABILIZING' KOREAN PENINSULA

PM040847 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Dec 86 First Edition p 5

[Boris Barakhta "Commentator's Column": "Complicating the Situation"]

[Text] As already reported, Pentagon strategists intend to deploy operational-tactical Lance missiles in South Korea.

It is known that the south of the Korean peninsula was long ago turned into a source of constant tension in the region. The American military has deployed on that bridgehead hundreds of nuclear warheads and numerous delivery vehicles for them -- from artillery pieces to the latest aircraft. The Pentagon hotheads are planning to add to that mighty potential by deploying a new class of arms in South Korea -- mobile operational-tactical missiles capable of carrying both conventional and nuclear, chemical, or neutron charges.

Although Lance missiles have a limited range, their transfer to South Korea could prove to be one more dangerous step on the way to a buildup of increasingly destructive kinds of nuclear missile arms there. The United States is essentially introducing new destabilizing factors into the military and political situation in the Far East and challenging the peoples of the region, who are seeking to limit the arms race.

In this connection, Washington's timing of this action is obviously not accidental. The missile decision was announced at the very moment that valid optimism concerning the prospects for the radical reduction and elimination of nulcear arms has emerged among the world's peoples, including those inhabiting Asia and the Pacific basin, as a result of the Soviet Union's large-scale initiatives. Let us recall that our country has advanced constructive proposals aimed at including the Asia-Pacific region in the overall process of creating an all-embracing system of international security. Other socialist states in Asia have also advanced new peace-loving initiatives.

Washington's present decision cannot fail to arouse just condemnation and protest. The new missiles in the south of the Korean peninsula are one more factor seriously complicating the situation in the region.

VOSS MEETS NAKASONE, JAPANESE PARLIAMENTARIANS

LD030008 Moscow TASS in English 2257 GMT 2 Dec 86

[Text] Tokyo December 2 TASS -- Avgust Voss, chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet, had a meeting here today with Masaaki Fujita, speaker of the House of Councillors of the Japanese Diet, and a group of deputies of the parliamentary chamber.

Voss, who is heading a Soviet delegation to the "round-table" conference currently under way in Tokyo, drew the Japanese parliamentarians' attention to the USSR's large-scale proposals advanced at the Soviet-American summit meeting in Reykjavik.

He set out the Soviet Union's principled assessment of the U.S. "Strategic Defence Initiative."

The sides examined questions of expanding ties between the parliaments of the two countries, including a colloquium of Soviet and Japanese parliamentarians.

On the same day Voss met with Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone. The Soviet side expressed the USSR's consistent course towards developing all-round relations with Japan and readiness for their further expansion if the Japanese side showed a similar approach.

The Japanese prime minister pointed at the substantial possibilities for deepening ties between the two countries.

VOSS STRESSES JAPAN'S ROLE IN WORLD PEACE

OW040203 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 2 Dec 86

[By Tokyo correspondent Pavel Potapov]

[Text] As has already been reported, the Fifth Japanese-Soviet Roundtable Conference opened in Tokyo on 1 December, attended by representatives of various circles of the Soviet Union and Japan. Our station correspondent in Tokyo, Pavel Potapov, makes the following report on the first-day session of the conference:

The first roundtable conference was held in Tokyo in 1979. The theme of the fifth conference is the Japanese and Soviet peoples' role in ensuring peace and security in the Asia-Pacific region.

The first plenary session of the conference was held on Monday afternoon, 1 December. The session was held at the Tokai University Friendship Hall on the 33d floor of the Kasumigaseki Building and attended by over 400 people, including politicians, scholars, representatives of social organizations, and reporters of the two countries. A message from Soviet Premier Ryzhkov was read. Messages from Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone and Foreign Minister Kuranari were also read at the session.

The gist of speeches given at this plenary session by the heads of the Soviet and Japanese delegations was that the current turbulent international situation requires us to step up efforts for world peace and restraining the nuclear arms race. Mr Voss, head of the Soviet delegation and chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet, called the attention of the participants to recent Soviet peace proposals. He pointed out that Japan can make a great contribution to totally abolishing nuclear arms and resolving the issue of preventing space militarization.

He said: As a sufferer from atomic bombings, Japan has a moral right to express its own independent view on this issue, which has a life-or-death significance to the Japanese people as well as all mankind. It is Japan's historical responsibility to fully tap its potential and exercise its rights in order to establish a world free of nuclear arms and to prevent space militarization. There can be no mutual understanding if one does not open up his mind. Frankly speaking, the Soviet Union feels misgivings about Japan's agreement to participate in the U.S. Star Wars plan. We believe that Japan's participation in Star Wars will contribute to strategic military instability both on a global scale and in the Asia-Pacific region. Japan's participation is likely to encourage others, who are willing to use force to settle issues, to harbor unfounded and dangerous expectations. This will consequently lead to impairing the security of Japan and the United States.

Mr Voss, head of the Soviet delegation, then contended that the Japanese and Soviet peoples should cooperate for detente in Asia and the world.

Dietman Sakurauchi, chief of the Japanese delegation and chairman of the Dietmen's League for Japanese-Soviet Friendship, noted the great significance of the roundtable talks and stressed that a positive task today is to lead the present world toward detente.

The roundtable conference will hold discussions in five subcommittees on 2 December. At these subcommittees, the two sides will discuss various important issues including the peace struggle and promotion of political dialogue, economic exchange, cultural interchange, and city-to-city sisterly ties between Japan and the Soviet Union.

1987 FISH QUOTAS PROTOCOL WITH DPRK SIGNED

PM041507 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Dec 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS "Official Report"]

[Text] The 17th session of the Soviet-Korean Joint Fisheries Commission has ended in the DPRK capital. It was held in accordance with the 18 January 1974 agreement on cooperation in the fisheries sphere between the USSR and the DPRK.

The sides signed a protocol for 1987 establishing mutual fishing quotas and providing for the exchange of scientific information and joint research by scientists from the two countries.

The commission adopted a working plan of scientific and technical cooperation between the USSR and the DPRK in the fisheries sphere in 1987.

KABUL APPOINTS NEW FOREIGN, DEFENSE MINISTERS

LD041725 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1618 GMT 4 Dec 86

[Text] Kabul, 4 Dec (TASS) -- The People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee Politburo session held today in the Afghan capital considered personnel questions. In accordance with the proposals of the DRA Council of Ministers, the appointments of Nazar Mohammad, candidate member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo as first vice chairman of the DRA Council of Ministers; Mohammad Rafi, member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo as the DRA minister of defense; and Abdol Wakil as the minister of foreign affairs, were approved. Shah Mohammad Dost, who had been the foreign affairs minister, has become DRA minister of state for foreign affairs and DRA representative extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the United Nations.

Other questions were also discussed at the PDPA Central Committee Politburo session.

U.S., PRC MEDIA CITED ON GORBACHEV DELHI REMARKS

PM041426 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Nov 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS reports under general heading "Firmly Following a Course of Peace"]

[Excerpts] Washington, 28 Nov -- The Soviet Union and India, THE WASHINGTON POST writes, called for the imposition of an international ban on nuclear weapon tests, and this is just one of the important initiatives which crowned the Soviet leader's stay in Delhi. M.S. Gorbachev emphasizes that the Soviet Union is a champion of peace and nuclear disarmament, calls on Washington to change its stance, and lays on the United States the blame for the lack of progress on disarmament issues. Moscow emphasizes that the USSR desires to reach agreements on nuclear disarmament at a time when the Reagan administration is unwilling to take this path.

"The Indian Parliament," NBC-TV notes, "gave an exceptionally warm reception to Soviet leader M.S. Gorbachev, acclaiming him as an outstanding fighter for peace throughout the world." [passage omitted]

Beijing, 28 Nov -- "M.S. Gorbachev Calls for Peace Talks in Asia" -- this is the headline beneath which CHINA DAILY front-paged a Delhi report on M.S. Gorbachev's speech to the Indian Parliament. "The Soviet leader called for talks to be held in order to diminish the threat of war in Asia and the oceans adjoining its coastline, including discussion of questions involving the advance notification of transfers of and maneuvers by ground, naval, and air forces. In his Indian Parliament speech, M.S. Gorbachev proposed the start of talks with the United States and other nonlittoral states which have warships on permanent station in the Indian Ocean on a substantial reduction in the size and activity of naval forces there. [closing quotes not published]

GANDHI STATEMENT ON GORBACHEV VISIT CITED

PM041431 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Dec 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "In an Atmosphere of Mutual Trust"]

[Text] Delhi, 3 Dec -- Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi has read a statement in the republic's parliament on the results of the official friendly visit by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, to India.

M.S. Gorbachev's visit to India, the prime minister stressed, was held in accordance with the established traditions of exchanging contacts between India and the Soviet Union at the highest level. It became an important landmark in our relations and made a significant contribution to the strengthening of stability in the region and of peace throughout the world.

The general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and I had a long and intensive exchange of opinions on a broad range of bilateral, regional, and international questions, Gandhi said. Talks were held simultaneously at the ministerial level. These exchanges of opinions proceeded in a very warm and friendly atmosphere, which was distinguished by mutual trust and responsibility. We discussed broad plans for our future cooperation in the long term. The rich experience of our previous cooperation enabled us to explore new avenues in order to raise our bilateral cooperation to a qualitatively new level. Several accords were signed, and statements were made in parliament.

The accords in the economic, trade, consular, and cultural spheres, the prime minister declared, reflect the growing strength and dynamism of our relations. Agreement was reached to review the structure of our commercial and economic exchanges in order to materialize the broad and unutilized potential of economic cooperation. We also decided to give a powerful boost to cooperation in the sphere of science and technology.

During the visit, the head of the Indian Government went on to note, M.S. Gorbachev and I had a useful exchange of opinions on questions of security in our region and confirmed the immutable effect of the Treaty of Peace, Friendship, and Cooperation concluded between India and the USSR. The joint statement published on the conclusion of the visit reflects the close proximity or identity of the two countries' views on international questions. In addition, this visit demonstrated our peoples' firm commitment to international peace.

India, Gandhi pointed out, consistently pursues peace and disarmament in the United Nations, in the Nonaligned Movement, and through the initiatives of the six countries from five continents (the "Delhi Six"). During M.S. Gorbachev's visit the Soviet Union joined India in a joint vision of a nonviolent world free from nuclear weapons. The Delhi Declaration expresses the ideals of Mahatma Gandhi and V.I. Lenin. The Delhi Declaration is a vitally important initiative. It lays down principles which will be universally recognized if our planet is fated to have a peaceful future. The declaration has been distributed as an official document in the United Nations. We recommend to the world community that it adopt this declaration.

The visit by General Secretary M.S. Gorbachev to India, Gandhi stressed in conclusion, will be of abiding importance for the further development of Indo-Soviet relations and for the two countries' contribution to the cause of peace and stability.

COMPARISON OF GORBACHEV SPEECH AT DELHI DINNER

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian carries in its First Edition on 27 November on page 2 an article on the speech given by M.S. Gorbachev at a dinner ceremony in New Delhi on 25 November 1986. The PRAVDA report, entitled "M.S. Gorbachev Speech" has been compared with the Moscow TASS English version published in the 28 November 1986 Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, pages D 3 and D 4, revealing the following variations:

Page D 3, paragraph seven, line three reads in PRAVDA: ...Gandhi of India:

Esteemed Mr. Prime Minister!
Esteemed Mrs. Gandhi!
Ladies and Gentlemen...(picking up paragraph eight, sole line, supplying "esteemed" twice)

Penultimate paragraph, lines two and three read in PRAVDA: ...leaders and its state and public figures... (substituting "state" for "official")

Page D 4, paragraph one, line two reads in PRAVA: ...and intentions, both in the sphere of domestic development and on the international plane. My meeting today...(rewording)

Paragraph five, line two reads in PRAVDA: ...being subjected to major [seryeznyy] tests. Every day armed...(substituting "major" for "harsh", and supplying vernacular)

Penultimate paragraph, line four reads in PRAVDA: ...and problems.

The Indian leadership has put before... (picking up last paragraph, line one, substituting "Indian leadership" for "Government of India")

COMPARISON OF GORBACHEV INDIAN PARLIAMENT SPEECH

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 28 November 1986 carries in its Morning Edition on pages 2 and 3 a TASS report on the speech given by M.S. Gorbachev on 27 November 1986 to the Indian Parliament. The IZVESTIYA report, entitled "Stability and Security in Asia -- a Common Concern. Meeting With India's Parliamentarians" has been compared with the Moscow TASS English version published in the 28 November 1986 Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, pages D 6 through D 12, revealing the following variations:

Page D 6, paragraph seven, penultimate line reads in IZVESTIYA: ...like to believe that what I am... (omitting "this time, too")

Page D 7, paragraph three, penultimate and last lines read in IZVESTIYA: ...and this reality. The entire problem, however, is that... (rewording)

Paragraph five, last line reads in IZVESTIYA: ...those principles in the specific practice of international relations... (substituting "the specific practice of international relations" for "practical international action")

Paragraph six, line four reads in IZVESTIYA: ...on nuclear explosions, and the package of... (substituting "and the package of" for "our various")

Page D 8, last paragraph, line six reads in IZVESTIYA: ...What is more, there is not only talk but also actions calculated to actually hamper...(rewording)

Page D 10 paragraph two, line three reads in IZVESTIYA: ..and the Straits of Hormuz and Malacca...(substituting "Malacca" for "Molucca")

Paragraph eight, penultimate line reads in IZVESTIYA: ...also to relate them to universal security...(inserting "them")

Page D 11, paragraph two, penultimate line reads in IZVESTIYA: ...because of the disagreement essentially of one... (substituting "disagreement" for "opposition")

Paragraph six, lines one and two read in IZVESTIYA: ...has many dimensions. It requires a solution from all viewpoints. But what is... (rewording)

Penultimate paragraph, second line reads in IZVESTIYA: ...our treaty of peace, friendship, and cooperation... (inserting "peace")

Same paragraph, penultimate and last lines read in IZVESTIYA: ...reciprocal commitment to react should a complicated situation arise for one... (substituting "react" for "act")

Last paragraph, last line, and first paragraph, page D 12, line one read in IZVESTIYA: ...test of time. An important role in this has been played by the ties and... (rewording)

PRAVDA CITES NHAN DAN ON SRV-PRC RELATIONS

PM031653 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Dec 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "On Vietnamese-Chinese Relations"]

[Text] Hanoi, 2 Dec -- "It Is Always Better To Be Friends Than To Fight" -- under this headline the newspaper NHAN DAN pubished an editorial article concerning Vietnamese-Chinese relations.

The leaders of the Communist Party of Vietnam and the Vietnamese state, NHAN DAN writes, have repeatedly confirmed their readiness to resume talks with China anywhere and at any level to settle differences in bilateral relations. However, Vietnam's goodwill has not met with the due response from China. What is more, anti-Vietnamese statements are being stepped up, and calles are being issued for the continuation of armed actions on the border.

The international public, the newspaper points out, welcomed the results of the routine conference of the foreign ministers of Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia, at which the fraternal republics of Indochina clearly declared an agreed time frame for the withdrawal of the Vietnamese volunteers from the PRK and stated the need to eliminate the Pol Pot clique as a political and military force. These sensible steps will undoubtedly promote the settlement of the situation around Cambodia. However, this was countered merely by a one-sided demand for the Vietnamese volunteers' withdrawal and a simultaneous expression of support for the Pol Pot leaders who committed very serious crimes against their own people and are still conducting subversive activity against them.

Defending our independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity and our combat solidarity and all-round cooperation with the USSR, Cambodia, Laos, and other fraternal socialist countries, we reaffirm our desire for the speediest restoration of friendship with the Chinese people and for the establishment of normal relations with China in the interests of peace and stability in Asia and in the interests of the two countries' peoples, the organ of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee emphasizes.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF CHEBRIKOV TO SFRY

LD042002 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1830 GMT 4 Dec 86

[Text] Comrade Chebrikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR KGB, who is in Yugoslavia on a visit, has met with Renovica, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium [date not specified]. The conversation, which took place in a friendly atmosphere, concerned the further development of relations between the CPSU and the LCY and between the USSR and the SFRY. Other questions of mutual interest were also discussed.

On the same day there was a meeting with Vlajkovic, member of the SFRY Presidency, and Mikulic, president of the Federal Executive Council. In the conversations that took place the conviction was expressed that the visit will serve the further development of friendly relations between the two countries.

Talks End, Tour of SFRY Begins

LD042215 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 4 Dec 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast; A. Shakin video report]

[Text] A contribution to the successful development of Soviet-Yugoslav relations -- that is what the Belgrade newspapers write in connection with Comrade Chebrikov's visit here. [Video shows street scenes]

A meeting at the LCY Central Committee. [Video shows Chebrikov shaking hands with Renovica and others, then both delegations at a table] Milanko Renovica, president of the Central Committee Presidium, noted that this visit is viewed on the broad plane of the development of good relations between the CPSU and the LCY and between our two countries.

The question of bilateral cooperation was also discussed at a meeting with Branko Mikulic, president of the Federal Executive Council, the country's government. The mutually beneficial nature of Soviet-Yugoslav ties was noted. [Video shows building exterior, then Chebrikov talking with Mikulic]

During the visit the Soviet delegation visited the memorial to the liberators of Belgrade. [Video shows Chebrikov laying wreath in cemetery at the memorial to the unknown Soviet soldier, with close-up of stone tablets on memorial; the wreath ribbon reads "From a delegation of the USSR KGB"] This place is dear to the hearts of every inhabitant of Belgrade. In October 1944 Soviet divisions and units of the People's Liberation Army fought shoulder to shoulder for the Yugoslav capital. The Belgrade operation was a shining demonstration of our brotherhood in arms. On the marble tablets are the names of the heroes, Soviet and Yugoslav servicemen, and the unknown Soviet soldier. The memory of those who liberated the country's main city is carefully preserved here.

The Soviet-Yugoslav talks ended today. The Soviet delegation has left on a tour of the country.

ARRESTS FOLLOWING COUP ATTEMPT IN EGYPT NOTED

LD041742 Moscow TASS in English 1550 GMT 4 Dec 86

[Text] Cairo December 4 (TASS) -- Egypt's security forces have arrested more than thirty people, including four officers, Procurator-General Muhammad al-Guindi has announced.

His statement, transmitted by MENA News Agency today, said that they planned to stage a coup d'etat.

EGYPT'S MUBARAK RECEIVES DEMENTSEV DELEGATION

LD022118 Moscow TASS in English 2057 GMT 2 Dec 86

[Text] Cairo December 2 TASS -- A Soviet Government delegation led by Viktor Dementsev, chairman of the Board of the USSR's state bank, currently in Cairo, was today received by Egyptian President Husni Mubarak.

The sides discussed the course of talks under way here on questions of crediting and financing and trade and economic relations between the two countries.

LIBYAN ENVOY PRESENTS CREDENTIALS TO DEMICHEV

PM041017 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Nov 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Presentation of Credentials"]

[Text] On 28 November Mahmud Humud, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Libyan Republic, presented his credentials to P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, in the Kremlin.

After the presentation of the credentials and an exchange of speeches between P.N. Demichev and M. Humud a friendly conversation took place. Taking part in it were T.N. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and A.L. Adamishin, USSR deputy foreign minister.

SOMALI OFFICIALS CONFER IN MOSCOW 27-28 Nov

PM041053 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Dec 86 Morning Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Soviet-Somali Consultations"]

[Text] By mutual agreement by the sides, Soviet-Somali consultations were held in Moscow 27-28 November during which the sides discussed practical questions of the development of bilateral ties between the Soviet Union and Somalia in the political, economic, and cultural spheres.

Taking part in the consultations for the Soviet side was A.L. Adamshin, USSR deputy foreign minister, and for the Somali side Mohamed Ali Hamud, Somali minister of state for foreign affairs.

There was also an exchange of opinions on some international problems, including the situation in the Horn of Africa. The consultations were held in a frank and constructive atmosphere.

TEXT OF FRIENDSHIP ACCORD SIGNED WITH BENIN

PM011515 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Nov 86 First Edition p 4

["Declaration on Friendship and Cooperation Between the USSR and the People's Republic of Benin" -- PRAVDA headline]

[Text] Declaration on Friendship and Cooperation Between the Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics and the People's Republic of Benin

Comrade Mathieu Kerekou, chairman of the People's Revolutionary Party of Benin (PRPB), president and head of government of the People's Republic of Benin, visited the Soviet Union 21-27 November 1986 on an official friendly visit at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the Soviet Government.

During the visit a meeting took place between M. Kerekou, chairman of the PRPB Central Committee, and M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The leaders of the two countries exchanged opinions in a comradely conversation on issues of the international situation, the struggle of the peoples for peace and disarmament, and on the development of liberated countries on the road to national and social progress. Essential issues of Soviet-Benin relations and the prospects for their further development were also discussed.

The delegations at the Soviet-Benin talks were led from the Soviet side by A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and from the Benin side by M. Kerekou, chairman of the PRPB, president and head of government of the People's Republic of Benin.

The talks, which passed in an atmosphere of cordiality, showed the unity of views on issues of bilateral relations, African, and international problems, including the need to:

Strengthen and develop bilateral relations;
Eliminate the threat of nuclear war;
Strengthen the cohesion and solidarity of all progressive forces;
Struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racialism, and apartheid in all their manifestations;
Strict observance of the main principles of the UN Charter.

Both sides state:

I

The USSR and the People's Republic of Benin, resting upon the accumulated experience of the fruitful development of bilateral links, will continue to deepen and develop the relations of friendship and cooperation which exist between them in various spheres on the basis of respect for sovereignty, national independence, territorial integrity and nonintervention in each other's internal affairs, equal rights, and mutual advantage with the aim of a more profound mutual acquaintance with the achievements of the peoples of both countries, and of facilitating the extension of contacts and cooperation between party and state bodies, various public organizations, and also cultural and scientific establishments.

II

The USSR is positively disposed toward the progressive socioeconomic transformations being undertaken in the People's Republic of Benin, while providing political and material support for the efforts of the Benin people in their just struggle for liberation from domination by international imperialism, and the implementation of the decisions of the 2d regular national congress of its vanguard party -- the PRPB.

The People's Republic of Benin supports the program of speeding up the socioeconomic development of Soviet society adopted by the 27th CPSU Congress and the foreign policy course approved by the congress, the implementation of which will help to consolidate the positions of the forces of peace and progress in the international arena.

III

The USSR and the People's Republic of Benin express profound concern in connection with the tension of the international situation which is being maintained through the fault of imperialist forces which are hostile to progress and peace.

The continuing arms race, especially the nuclear arms race, the growing danger of it spreading to space, and also the aggravation of crisis situations in various regions of the world require decisive and persistent efforts by all states -- large and small - in strengthening international peace and security, in eliminating the threat of nuclear war, and renunciation of the policy of confrontation.

Both sides are convinced that the creation of an all-embracing system of international peace and security, taking in the military, political, economic, and humanitarian spheres, meets the fundamental interests of all states and peoples without exception. They believe it is vitally important that a complete and universal elimination of nuclear and other kinds of weapons of mass destruction should be ensured before the end of this century, and that the spreading of the arms race into space should be prevented.

The Benin side notes the importance of the Soviet peace initiatives and highly values the Soviet observance of a unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions for the past 1 and 1/2 years. It believes that the constructive proposals on disarmament put forward in Reykjavik by M.S. Gorbachev open a real path to a nuclear-free world.

IV

The USSR and the People's Republic of Benin express serious concern in connection with the conflicts existing in various parts of the globe which are being used by imperialist circles for whipping up tension and increasing the danger of war, and for interference in the internal affairs of sovereign states. Both sides advocate a political settlement of conflicts and disputes between states on just principles, without interference from outside, in accordance with the UN Charter and the generally recognized norms of international law.

V

Touching on the situation in Africa, the USSR and the People's Republic of Benin again express their firm support for the struggle of the peoples of this continent for their final liberation from the colonial yoke, against apartheid, and for building a new, independent, and flourishing Africa.

They emphasize the need for strengthening the cohesion and cooperation of Africa's progressive forces with the countries of the socialist community.

Both sides resolutely condemn the Pretoria racist regime's repeated acts of aggression against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the People's Republic of Angola and the People's Republic of Mozambique, as well as all actions aimed at demonstrating force toward the "frontline" states.

The Soviet Union and the People's Republic of Benin express solidarity with the oppressed peoples of Namibia and the Republic of South Africa, and reaffirm their firm support for the just liberation struggle by the peoples of these two countries under the leadership of SWAPO and the ANC. They also advocate an early implementation of the UN resolutions on granting Namibia independence.

They speak in favor of a settlement of the problem of the Western Sahara in accordance with the decisions of the UN and the OAU on the basis of its peoples exercising their right to self-determination.

Condemning the imperialist maneuvers around Chad, the USSR and the People's Republic of Benin proceed from the fact that the conflict should be settled by the Chadians themselves, in the interests of national unity, by political means and without interference from outside.

VI

The USSR and the People's Republic of Benin are convinced that a just and all-embracing settlement of the Near East conflict should provide for the withdrawal of Israeli troops from all Arab territories occupied since 1967, and the implementation of the lawful rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including that people's right to exercise self-determination and to set up an independent state of their own, as well as safeguarding the right of all states of the region to an independent existence and free development with secure and recognized borders. They advocate working out and adopting international guarantees for such a settlement and confirm their position in favor of convening an international conference on the Near East under the aegis of the United Nations with all the interested parties, including the Palestinian Liberation Organization, taking part.

VII

The USSR and the People's Republic of Benin note with satisfaction the growing contribution by the Nonaligned Movement to international development, to the struggle for elimination of the threat of nuclear war, disarmament, for safeguarding the right of the peoples to independent and autonomous [samostoyatelnyy] development, and for restructuring international economic relations on just principles, and express their support for the decisions of the 8th Conference of Heads of State and Governments of the Nonaligned Countries in Harare.

Both sides highly appraise the work of the OAU and the contribution of this organization and the peoples of Africa to the struggle for the elimination of colonialism, neocolonialism, and racism, for further strengthening the political and economic independence of African countries, and the establishment of peace and stability on the continent.

They advocate an increasingly active participation by African countries in tackling the key questions of international life.

VIII

The USSR and the People's Republic of Benin advocate:

The establishment of a new world economic order, guaranteeing equal economic security for all states, a just solution of the foreign debt question, and a cessation of the neocolonialist exploitation of the developing countries by imperialism.

The holding within the framework of the United Nations of global talks with all states taking part with a view to solving the most important international economic problems.

Both sides note that a close link exists between disarmament and development. They proceed from the fact that curtailing the arms race is the most realistic and effective method of releasing vast additional resources for the socioeconomic development of all states, including developing ones.

IX

Both sides will promote the further strengthening of the role of the United Nations Organization in every possible way, believing it to be an important instrument for preserving and strengthening peace, which makes it possible to tackle many acute problems of international life.

They confirm their complete adherence and support for the aims and principles of the United Nations, their readiness to cooperate within the framework of the prestigious organization on the basis of strict observance of its charter, making efforts to raise the efficiency of its work to strengthen peace, security and international cooperation.

X

The USSR and the People's Republic of Benin, attaching great importance to concerted actions in the international arena in the interests of detente, preventing nuclear war, safeguarding peace and security, and also believing it necessary to further develop political cooperation between them, have agreed to make the consultations on international problems of mutual interest, and also on questions of bilateral relations which are being held between the USSR and the People's Republic of Benin, a regular event.

The consultations will take place alternately in the capitals of both countries, in principle each year, and also every time the need for this arises.

The Soviet and the Benin sides state their profound satisfaction with the results of the official visit to the USSR by Comrade Mathieu Kerekou and regard them as an important contribution to strengthening cooperation, friendship, solidarity, and mutual understanding between the Soviet and Beninese peoples.

Done in Moscow on 25 November 1986 in two copies, each in the Russian and French languages, with both texts having identical force.

[Signed] For the USSR, For the People's Republic of Benin

A. Gromyko, M. Kerekou

NAVY CHIEF ADDRESSES CUBAN ANNIVERSARY MEETING

LD031026 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 2 Dec 86

[Text] A solemn meeting of the representatives of Moscow public and servicemen of the Moscow garrison devoted to the 30th anniversary of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of the Republic of Cuba took place in the Red Banner Hall of the Soviet Army Central House today.

Fleet Admiral Vladimir Nikolayevich Chernavin, USSR deputy defense minister and commander in chief of the navy, spoke to those present. He said, in part:

[Begin Chernavin recording] Cuba is rightly called the Island of Freedom, the island where social equality has been put into practice and the working man is held in high respect. The further the country progresses along the way of socialism, the deeper the significance of the Cuban people's revolution for the fortunes of liberation movements in Latin America and the entire world is being appreciated. The example of the Island of Freedom has vividly demonstrated that even a numerically small people, when liberated from the imperialist yoke, is capable of defending its independence, overcoming economic backwardness, and ensuring impressive progress in all spheres of life [while] being supported by the fraternal help of the countries of socialism and all revolutionary and progressive forces.

Cuban servicemen are approaching the 30th anniversary of their Revolutionary Armed Forces with new successes in combat and political training. It is joyous to see that there is not today a single sphere of life of the republic not affected by the fruits of the Soviet-Cuban cooperation. The Soviet people and Cubans speak the same language -- the language of friendship, internationalism, and communist fraternity. The friendly ties and contacts between the armed forces of the USSR and the Republic of Cuba are strengthening and developing constantly. Mutual visits of military delegations are being carried out systematically. Their aim is to exchange experience in organizing combat training and ideological-political tempering of servicemen. There are frequent friendly and business visits of Soviet Navy ships to the ports of the Republic of Cuba.

The servicemen of the USSR Armed Forces -- in joint combat formation with the servicemen of the fraternal socialist countries' armies -- will reliably guard the peaceful, creative work of the Soviet people and fulfill with honor their patriotic and international duty in the future too. [end recording]

CHILEAN CP COMMUNIQUE CALLS FOR SOLIDARITY

PY211944 Moscow in Spanish to Chile 2130 GMT 20 Nov 86

[Text] The Chilean Communist Party [PCCH] today issued the following declaration:

Chile has been shaken by serious repressive actions during the past few days through which President Pinochet seeks to take revenge against the democratic forces and to create the necessary conditions to perpetuate himself in power and maintain for life the power he has usurped.

Following the U.S. imperialists' instructions, and in keeping with his anticommunist mania, Pinochet is determined to begin by attacking the PCCH.

In addition to resorting to crime and state terrorism by mobilizing his Gestapo -- the CNI [National Intelligence Center] -- and fascist paramilitary commandos, Pinochet is carrying out desperate maneuvers and resorting to plots that seek to isolate Recabarren and Neruda's political party and to divide the opposition in order to make it ineffective. All these plans clash against the general feelings of Chileans, as expressed ina national call for freedom.

The open letter addressed to the people of Chile by the Christian Left, the PCCH, the Socialist Party, and the MIR [Movement of the Revolutionary Left], all of them members of the Popular Democratic Movement [MDP], refutes the regime's anticommunist speech and states that the struggle for democracy, now or in the future, can only be implemented by a force that represents at least a third of the population. This fact was confirmed during the recent university elections and represents an unwavering criterion within the social organizations. The endurance of each and everyone is put to test at times like these. The fury with which Pinochet unleashes his attacks against the PCCH as a means to undermine and destroy the democratic opposition proves that that party is fulfilling its duty by struggling without respite against the tyranny. The party's prestige grows and the reactionary theory that it should be excluded becomes abominable as innummerable communists die or endure horrendous tortures in Chile due to their loyalty to patriotism, to the cause for democracy and social progress, and to their revolutionary ideals. It is an indestructible and indivisible party. It is in the hearts of the Chilean people. Nobody and nothing will be able to eliminate the great role it plays in our society. We make an urgent appeal for solidarity to the democratic conscience of the world. We call not only for solidarity with the Chilean communists but also with all the women and men who are enduring a brutal fascist repression within our country.

The declaration is signed by Luis Corvalan, Julieta Campusano, Maneul Cantero, Hugo Fazio, Jorge Insunza, Gladys Marin, Orlando Millas, Jorge Montes, Mario Navarro, Rodrigo Roa, Volodia Teitelboim, and America Zorrilla. 20 November 1986

ARGENTINE AIDE COMMENTS ON SOCIALIST BLOC TIES

PM261431 Moscow IZVESTIYA In Russian 17 Nov 86 Morning Edition p 1

[Own correspondent V. Nesterov distpatch under the rubric "Latin America": "Sovereign Right"]

[Text] Buenos Aires -- Victor Martinez, vice president of the republic and chairman of the Senate, said at a press conference that Argentina intends to continue to develop normal relations with socialist countries.

Citing U.S. Secretary of State G. Shultz' words that Buenos Aires should approach with caution the expansion of relations with the USSR and Cuba, V. Martinez emphasized that since his government does not offer advice to the United States as to how the latter should organize its relations with other states, it must be allowed to determine its foreign policy independently, without the assistance of the United States.

The vice president also announced that the republic's congress will ratify the fisheries agreement with the Soviet Union and Bulgaria within the next few days. Members of parliament have already passed this agreement, but because the Senate has introduced a number of amendments another vote must be taken.

POLITBURO APPROVES GORBACHEV'S VISIT TO INDIA

PM051117 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 5 Dec 86 Second Edition p 1

[Text] On 4 December the CPSU Central Committee Politburo considered and fully approved the results of Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's official friendly visit to India. The exceptionally warm reception the people and government of India gave the Soviet visit was noted. The talks with Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi analyzed in depth the major issues of the present time, questions of the interaction of the two great peace-loving powers in the cause of eliminating the threat of nuclear war, and the improvement of all-round Soviet-Indian cooperation.

Confirmation was given to both countries' fidelity to the 1971 Soviet-Indian treaty, the consistent implementation of which provides a convincing example of the beneficial significance of peaceful coexistence between two states with different social systems both for themselves and for international relations as a whole.

The Soviet-Indian summit meeting in Delhi again showed the closeness of the two countries' views on the main international issues. It advanced the cooperation between the Soviet Union and India to qualitatively new bounds, both in bilateral matters and in international affairs.

The Delhi Declaration on the principles of a nonviolent world, free from nuclear weapons, is a document of new political thinking, in tune with the conditions of the nuclear-space age. The principles and ideas formulated in it express the interests of the whole world community and the aspirations and hopes of all peoples, and are directed toward a peaceful future for mankind. The USSR and India, and many other states already implement them in concrete foreign-policy practice.

Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's talks with Rajiv Ghandi confirmed their common interest in an improvement of the political climate in the continent of Asia and on other regions, and their readiness to seek the resolution of conflict situations, the normalization of interstate relations, and the development of mutually beneficial economic ties. Progress toward these objectives could be accomplished in stages through the establishment of an atmosphere of trust and constructive cooperation on a bilateral and multilateral basis.

The atmosphere of the visit and the nature of the talks, especially the dialogue between the two leaders, and the documents adopted as a result, testify to the unique character of the relations taking shape between the two major powers, which belong to different social systems, and to the immense significance and broad prospects of their cooperation for the benefit of their own peoples and in the interest of universal progress and peace.

A detailed decision was adopted by which ministries and departments are charged, in contact with their Indian partners, with immediately embarking on the fulfillment of the accords and agreements reached in the economic, scientific-technical and cultural fields, acting with initiative and creatively, and taking account of modern requirements.

There was a discussion of the question of the tasks of Party and State cadres in strengthening discipline and organization, and enhancing responsibility for ensuring safety in production, particularly in the use of complex technical facilities in branches of the national economy.

Noting the shortcomings that exist in this sphere, the Politburo proposed that party committees devote more attention to work connected with preventing production injuries and accidents, and increase the efficiency of Party control over the strict implementation of the decisions of the Party and the government regarding labor protection and ensuring safety in production. The need to resolutely improve organizational and political work in labor collectives, to react sharply to any cases of indiscipline and irresponsibility in the performance of one's duty at work, and to pursue a principled line in this important matter, was stressed.

The Politburo heard a report on the conversations of comrades Gorbachev and Ryzhkov with Lubbers, the Netherlands prime minister, and the results of the Soviet-Netherlands talks. In this respect it was noted that the talks provided a fresh impetus to the development of mutually-beneficial cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Netherlands, and a readiness was expressed for a further development of the dialogue with West European countries in the quest for solutions to the pressing problems of security for Europe and the world.

Reviewing the results of the talks of Soviet leaders with Kerekou, chairman of the Benin People's Revolutionary party Central Committee and president of the People's Republic of Benin, the Politburo noted the common character of the views of the two countries' leaderships on ways to improve the international situation, including the existence of a direct link between disarmament and economic development. There was reaffirmation of the Soviet Union's principled line of further consolidating relations of friendship and cooperation with the People's Republic of Benin and other liberated states that have chosen the progressive path of development.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo meeting considered information on the friendly visit to the Socialist Republic of Romania by a USSR Supreme Soviet delegation, led by Comrade Kapitonov, and also discussed certain other issues regarding implementtion of the economic policy drawn up by the 27th Party congress, the development of production and improvement of supplies to the population, and a deepening of cooperation with fraternal socialist countries.

OFFICIAL APPOINTMENTS, RETIREMENTS REPORTED

PM041051 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOBRANIYE POSTANOVLENIY PRAVITELSTVA SSSR: OTDEL PERVYY in Russian No. 32, 1986, carries on pages 582-584 three USSR Council of Ministers decrees signed by N. Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, or V. Murakhovskiy, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers [title as published], and M. Smirtyukov, USSR Council of Ministers administrator of affairs, to the following effect:

L.A. Bibin is appointed first deputy chairman of the USSR State Construction Committee and is relieved of his duties as first deputy chairman of the USSR Gosplan (Ryzhkov and Smirtyukov, 21 August 1986);

N.V. Garetovskiy is appointed USSR first deputy minister of finance, and V.S. Pavlov is relieved of his duties as USSR first deputy minister of finance "in connection with transfer to other work" (Ryzhkov and Smirtyukov, 5 September 1986);

V.Ye. Orlov is appointed USSR deputy minister of finance (Murakhovskiy and Smirtyukov, 10 September 1986).

SOBRANIYE POSTANOVLENIY PRAVITELSTVA SSSR (OTDEL PERVYY) No. 33, 1986 carries on pages 596-598 four USSR Council of Ministers decrees signed by N. Ryzhkov, V. Murakhovskiy, or G. Aliyev [also described as "deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers"], and M. Smirtyukov, to the following effect:

I.K. Mulkidzhanov is appointed deputy chairman of the State Commission for Civil Aviation Flight Safety under the USSR Council of Ministers and chief of the USSR State Aviation Register (Murakhovskiy and Smirtyukov, 10 September 1986);

A.N. Chilingarov is appointed deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Hydrometeorology and Environemental Control, and Ye.I. Tolstikov is relieved of his duties as deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Hydrometeorology and Environmental Control "in connection with his retirement on pension" (Aliyev and Smirtyukov, 26 September 1986);

L.N. Zarubkin, I.I. Ishchenko, Yu.I. Nazarov, D.A. Pankovskiy, and A.V. Chernyshev are appointed deputy chairmen of the USSR Gosstroy (Aliyev and Smirtyukov, 26 September 1986);

D.M. Gvishiani is relieved of his duties as deputy chairman of the USSR Gosplan "at his own request" (Ryzhkov and Smirtyukov, 26 September 1986).

LENINGRAD OBKOM MAKES PERSONNEL CHANGES

PM041617 Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 26 Nov 86 p 2

[LENTASS report: "Leningrad CPSU Obkom Plenum"]

[Text] A Leningrad CPSU Obkom plenum was held yesterday at the Smolnyy.

The plenum was opened by Yu.F. Solovyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Leningrad Party Obkom.

Organizational questions were examined.

V.I. Korzhov was released from his duties as secretary of the Leningrad party Obkom on his election as chairman of the Leningrad Oblast Trade Union Council.

A.Ya. Degtyarev, previously chief of the Leningrad CPSU Obkom Science and Education Institutions Department, was elected secretary and member of the Leningrad CPSU Obkom Bureau.

B.S. Andreyev was released from his duties as member of the CPSU obkom bureau on his retirement on pension.

Yu.A. Denisov, previously chief of the Leningrad CPSU Gorkom Science and Education Institutions Department, was confirmed as chief of the party obkom Science and Education Institutions Department.

PRAVDA ON DISMISSAL OF UKRAINIAN OFFICIALS

PM041517 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Nov 86 First Edition p 6

[Unattributed report: "In the USSR Prosecutor's Office"]

[Text] A few days ago the USSR Prosecutor's Office Collegium examined instances of crude violations of legality by law enforcement organs in Voroshilovgrad Oblast during the institution of criminal proceedings and investigation of the case of V.B. Berkhin, chief of the correspondent's office of the journal SOVETSKIY SHAKHTER.

The investigating organs, without any evidence, filed charges of malicious hooliganism against V.B. Berkhin. An investigation conducted by the USSR Prosecutor's Office established that the criminal proceedings were instituted against the press official because he had exposed shortcomings in the work of law enforcement organs.

A.F. Daragan, prosecutor for Voroshilovgrad's Artemovskiy Rayon, who supervised the investigation of the case, failed to take measures to promptly detect and eliminate the violations. Moreover, he authorized without justification a search of V.B. Berkhin's apartment and afterwards, on instructions from Voroshilovgrad Oblast Prosecutor V.P. Shatalov and his deputy Yu. Ye. Sokolikov, who made decisions without properly studying and evaluating the investigation materials, also authorized his arrest.

The Ukrainian SSR Prosecutor's Office, having brought to light crude violations of socialist legality in this case, limited itself to merely ordering V.B. Berkhin's release from detention without checking the reasons for the illegal action and without taking the culprits to task.

The case against V.B. Berkhin was dismissed by the USSR Prosecutor's Office because of the absence of any elements of crime in his actions.

The USSR Prosecutor's Office Collegium relieved V.P. Shatalov and A.F. Daragan of their duties for having violated the principles of legality and for their irresponsible attitude toward their official duties and the journalist's fate. The Ukrainian SSR Prosecutor's Office Collegium was instructed to examine the question of Yu. Ye. Sokolikov's responsibility after his recovery from illness.

A submission was made to the USSR minister of internal affairs calling for severe punishment of the guilty officials of internal affairs organs who committed illegal actions in this case. Measures have been taken against other guilty officials.

The Ukrainian SSR Prosecutor's Office was instructed to present an official apology to V.B. Berkhin, chief of the correspondent's office of the journal SOVETSKIY SHAKHTER for Donetsk and Voroshilovgrad Oblasts, for any damage that may have been caused to him.

ZAYKOV SPEAKS ON MECHANICAL ENGINEERING

LD150755 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0745 GMT 15 Nov 86

[Text] Moscow November 15 TASS -- Lev Zaykov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, has stressed the need for a breakthrough in mechanical engineering.

In his speech at a conference of party and economic managers of machine-building enterprises in Leningrad and the region, published in EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA today, he emphasized that machine-makers should attain the highest world standards in the parameters of their key products within the next six to seven years.

Zaykov recalled that the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government had adopted drastic additional measures for accelerating the development of mechanical engineering.

In assessing the results of the past period of the first year in the five-year period, the speaker observed that the course towards the faster development of mechanical engineering was being maintained on the whole.

Among top-priority tasks, Zaykov singled out the raising of the technical level, quality and competitiveness of machines, equipment and instruments. New-generation technology should account for 80-95 percent of machines to be manufactured by the end of the five-year period (1986-1990), he said.

ZAYKOV, DOLGIKH VIEW NEW QUALITY CONTROL SYSTEM

PM201507 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Nov 86 First Edition pp 1, 2

[TASS report: "Conference in the CPSU Central Committee"]

[Excerpts] A conference was held 14 November at the CPSU Central Committee to discuss questions pertaining to the introduction of state acceptance of products at associations and industrial ministry enterprises. [passage omitted]

A report was read by G.D. Kolmogorov, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Standards. Now that a new, large-scale technical reconstruction of the national economy has begun, he said, the problem of quality acquires paramount importance. This was given particular emphasis at the 27th party congress and the CPSU Central Committee June (1986) Plenum.

The establishment of specialized organs for extradepartmental monitoring is one of the most fundamental measures for solving the problem of radically improving output quality. This should help the reorientation of enterprise engineering and worker cadres' awareness and the implementation of a decisive breakthrough in enhancing the technical standards and quality of output produced right away in the 12th 5-Year Plan period. At the same time, the introduction of state acceptance does not relieve the producer and his monitoring services of responsiblity for the quality of output produced.

It is planned to gradually introduce state acceptance, starting in October this year, so as to ensure that all output produced by plants is covered from 1 January 1987. It was noted that ministries and departments and associations and enterprises have already done some work in preparation for the introduction of state acceptance. However, not all leaders of ministries, associations, and enterprises have correctly assessed the prevailing situation.

The question of cadre selection and placement is of fundamental importance for the efficient working of state acceptance. A combination of party principle and profound professional knowledge and experience determine the character of the state acceptance representative.

By introducing state acceptance in enterprises in different sectors of industry, the speaker noted, we are implementing only the first stage of the program for a decisive breakthrough in quality and exposing only the reserves that lie on the surface. The next stage must involve bringing output up to world standards.

The experience in introducing state acceptance, the initial positive results from working in the new fashion, and the problems emerging from joint activity by industrial enterprises and state acceptance officials were described by O.V. Kurshev, state acceptance chief at the Kama Association for the Production of Heavy-Duty Trucks (Kamaz); I. Ya. Kremenetskiy, general director of the "Moskva" Sewn Goods Production Association; N.F. Khripunov, general director of Voskresensk's "Minudobreniya" Production Association; M. Agayev, general director of the "Bakelektrobytpribor" Production Association; and others. It was emphasized that this important party and government measure is aimed at sharply increasing the technical standards, quality, and reliability of output and will have a substantial effect on the results of economic activity by associations, enterprises, and sectors as a whole.

USSR Ministers V.V. Bakhirev, V.M. Lukyanenko, A.A. Yezhevskiy, and S.V. Kolpakov, and other speakers talked about the growing role of ministries and departments under the new conditions, the tasks of rendering effective assistance to newly created state acceptance organs, and the joint efforts to ensure unfailing high quality, high technical standards, and reliability in the output produced.

Ya.P. Pogrebnyak, secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee; A.K. Brazauskas, secretary of the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee; O.A. Korolev, secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom; Ye.F. Muravyev, first secretary of Kuybyshev CPSU Obkom; Yu.N. Khristoradnov, first secretary of Gorkiy CPSU Obkom, V.F. Dobrik, first secretary of Lvov Ukrainian Communist Party Obkom; G.V. Kolbin, first secretary of Ulyanovsk CPSU Obkom; and Yu.V. Petrov, first secretary of Sverdlovsk CPSU Obkom, emphasized in their speeches the role of party and trade union organs in preparing for the transition to state acceptance and the creation of a businesslike atmosphere in their work. It was noted that local party organs and social organization leaders must display state maturity and principle in selecting state acceptance cadres and organizing their activity. The efforts of labor collectives, trade unions, and young people must be oriented toward the utmost enhancement of order and technological discipline and improvement of work quality at all levels.

Comrade L.N. Zaykov spoke next. He said:

Our conference is discussing questions stemming directly from the strategic course of accelerating the country's socioeconomic development elaborated by the Central Committee April (1985) Plenum and the 27th party congress.

Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's speech, exceptionally important in its depth of analysis, sets large-scale tasks in imparting new qualitative content to the party's and the people's postcongress work, which is calculated to consolidate and augment the positive changes that have made themselves felt tangibly in our society.

Profound restructuring now runs through all spheres of the country's life and has captivated Soviet people's thoughts and attitudes. It consists primarily in the renewal of social production relations and a package of measures for the comprehensive utilization of the achievements of scientific and technical progress, the improvement of the system of management and economic management methods, and fundamental qualitative changes in the economy.

High labor and output quality is the overall indicator of scientific and technical progress and of the organizational level of production, standards, and discipline.

This is the junction where all issues -- both economic and political -- converge.

Basically, the conference discussion went further than just the organization of work under the conditions of state acceptance. The task was set in much broader terms -- how to manage existing resources better and more thriftily, impose order in production, consolidate labor and technological discipline, boost the evenness of work, and create an atmosphere of implacability toward bad workmen.

The introduction of state acceptance is not a goal in itself. It cannot be perceived in isolation from the package of measures being currently implemented for the improvement of planning and management, the transfer of associations, enterprises, and entire sectors to work on the principles of complete financial autonomy, self-financing, and self-capitalization, the enhancement of enterprises' independence and responsibility, and the strengthening of the incentive role played by wages. The ultimate objective of these and many other measures is to sharply raise the technical standards, reliability, and quality of output, the quality of all our work.

The transition to state acceptance demands -- and many of the speakers talked about this -- a firm rejection of prevailing stereotypes in the activity of ministries, departments, and economic leaders.

State acceptance is an effective, double-edged instrument. On the one hand it is aimed against those who have got used to working in a slipshod fashion, while on the other it could have a painful effect on the interests of the labor collective as a whole.

The comprehensive improvement of the economic machinery is indeed aimed at ensuring that excellent, high-quality work is encouraged much more than hitherto, while on the other there are penalties for those who try to follow the same old rut and stick to the obsolete principle of plan fulfillment at all costs while output quality is considered of no importance.

The party attaches a broad meaning to the term "quality." It does not mean just high technical standards and reliability of output. It means primarily the style of our work, the unbreakable unity between word and action, the ability to rise above narrow departmental and short-term interests.

Yes, comrades, there will be additions to economic leaders' concerns from the very first days of the new year. The directive about 100-percent fulfillment of contract commitments for output deliveries will come into effect together with state acceptance.

All this is drawn into a tight knot of interconnected economic measures and creates the conditions necessary to impose in the national economy the order which our people actively advocate in full support of the party's restructuring course.

Let us look at contract discipline -- the basis of the planned socialist economy. We must constantly think of how to reinforce this foundation. And state acceptance is just one of the measures for attaining the goal set.

I do not have to tell you that many people grieve the loss of an opportunity of which ministry and department leaders are now deprived. For a long time they enjoyed the so-called "percentage allowance" for nonfulfillment of contractual obligations.

There has been more than enough evidence to show where all this leads.

This practice not only ruined the economic machinery but also resulted in a situation where poor output quality ultimately diminished the efficiency of our plans and the state did not obtain what is needed.

This defective practice has now been stopped.

The conference today was addressed by people directly involved in the introduction of state acceptance, industrial workers at all levels, and party leaders.

This, Comrades, accords fully with the Central Committee April Plenum's line of developing socialist democracy. In all its affairs the party constantly consults the masses and elaborates a unanimous opinion on the basis of collective discussion.

The introduction of state acceptance does not boil down merely to the creation of an extra monitoring body. It demands the restructuring of work by design and technology subdivisions, planning, economic, and supply services, preproduction services -- in short, all participants in the production process: workers, foremen, and shop and enterprise leaders.

We frequently say that quality begins on the drawing board. And this is really so.

But even the very best design drawing cannot produce any good results if people try to implement it using obsolete technology.

It does, unfortunately, happen in real life that a design may be advanced and technology may be up to the required standard, but the demands of the technological process are crudely violated on the shop floor or in the section.

All this testifies to a lack of order and low production standards. No matter how fast we may renew production, its standards will always be the key issue.

The conditions of state acceptance will make totally unacceptable any instances like the ones we encounter today even in frontranking enterprises, when a scribbled sketch on the back of an envelope substitutes for an operational-technological flow chart. This is how work is still being done in many enterprises in power engineering, heavy and transport machine building, machine tool building, and even more defense sectors.

Rush work and interruptions in collectives' work still remain a major evil and an adversary of high output quality. How can we talk about quality when many enterprises produce one-half and sometimes even more of their output volume in the last week of the month?

It is indeed at times of uneven output deliveries that there is a sharp increase in the number of deviations from blueprints and technological operations and stages are violated and at times omitted altogether.

I am not talking about this by chance. State acceptance demands that technological and economic services pay particular attention to questions of labor normatives. Technically substantiated norms must become laws of economic life for every team, section, and shop and must stimulate the struggle for excellent quality, the struggle to ensure that each and every worker's output is accepted on first presentation.

The availability of means for measurement, control, and testing is most important as regards the quality aspect of the technological cycle.

On the other hand, our country has at its disposal a powerful and most advanced standard measurement base and highly skilled metrology specialists. It would seem that a firm basis exist for organizing the production of mass measurement and output control means, including automated installations using computers.

In actual fact, the situation is a wretched one. Despite the fact that such means are produced by 45 ministries today, they are still in desperately short supply in the national economy.

As for academic science and trial and experimental production units, the question of supplying them with control and measurement equipment is even more pressing now.

The Gosplan, together with the Bureau for Machine Building, must immediately investigate the prevailing situation and take steps to create an efficient industry for effective control means and satisfy fully the demand for such means in associations and enterprises, particularly those switching to state acceptance. It is equally important to fully satisfy production units' needs for modern bench facilities. Take Moscow's "Krasnyy Proletariy" Machine Tool Building Association, for example. A shortage of bench facilities created the worst bottleneck there. It was no wonder that only 10 percent of output was accepted on first presentation. The enterprise's situation became simply catastrophic following the introduction of state acceptance. Life itself forced the association's leaders to tackle the solution of this problem. The situation is now changing, but not as swiftly as one would wish. I think that this example must serve as a graphic lesson to many leaders.

Automatic rotary and rotary-conveyor lines offer enormous advantages in ensuring stable output quality and, furthermore, increase labor productivity tenfold.

The role and importance of technical control sections in enterprises increase immeasurably under the conditions of state acceptance. These services must become, in the full sense of the word, insuperable barriers the production of poor-quality output.

This is precisely how the task has been formulated in the relevant CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution.

The technical control sections are the last stage in giving enterprises responsibility for output quality. I mention this because it is incumbent on us to ensure efficient interaction between technical control section services and state acceptance organs. They must establish businesslike mutual relations on a principled basis.

A certain amount of experience has been accumulated during preparations for transiton to the state acceptance system. This system is already operational in many enterprises, and it is operating successfully. Core cadres have been selected. The necessary explanatory work has been done in collectives. Normative documents have been elaborated. The review and specification of design and technology documents to bring them in line with state standards are actively in progress, and technological processes are being improved. Equipment, attachments, and instruments are being certified according to current technical demands.

There are, however, certain worrying aspects. [paragraph continues]

Many economic leaders, including ministers and -- and this is altogether unacceptable -- party and soviet officials in many republics and oblasts have yet to become active and keen champions of state acceptance and at times even seek ways to evade it.

There are instances of individual ministries' trying to exclude from state acceptance many of their associations and enterprises producing some most important output, consumer goods, and basic components and materials for them, while including in it -- like the Ministry of Nonferrous Metallurgy, for example -- enterprises producing raw materials and semi-manufactures used for intrasector consumption. The question is: Why does the State Committee for Standards tolerate this?

Many party committees report that they await the coming of state acceptance with frank trepidation. Notes of alarm also sounded in some speeches at today's conference. True enough, comrades, there have been quite a few instances of collectives being placed in a difficult position in the initial stage of state acceptance. It must be clearly understood, however, that, given active and persistent work by all services in the enterprise, this period could be reduced to a minimum.

Local party organs have an important role to play in questions concerning the creation of a normal and buisinesslike atmosphere in the work of state acceptance. They must proceed from the supreme party and state interests, show consistency and principle, and rigorously call to account those who would try to influence the objective assessment of quality by state acceptance for the sake of short-term advantages, parochial allegiance, or a desire to embellish reality.

Special mention must be made of the position and importance of the State Committee for Standards in the work that is being done. Much depends on its position, and this position must be subordinated to one single objective -- the state's objective. This means showing principle and profound knowledge of the job, and not just a bystander's position. The State Committee for Standards, jointly with the sector ministries, is wholly and totally responsible for the technical standards of the production and output an for output quality.

We are entitled to expect active and purposeful work from trade unions to enhance the role of labor collectives in boosting labor productivity and improving output quality. It is necessary to aim for truly a conscientious attitude to work among all workers and to evaluate the professional skills of workers and engineering and technical staff according to merit and under conditions of broad publicity. It is necessary to support and widely disseminate the initiative and experience of frontranking teams which have shouldered collective responsibility for producing only high-quality output and are prepared to work with a team brand name. It is also necessary to concretize the content of socialist competition for high quality in shops, sections, and teams and to raise each and every working person's civic responsibility for end results. The AUCCTU, trade union central committees, and trade union committees in State Committee for Standards organizations must give particular attention to the creation of normal working and daily living conditions for state acceptance officials.

The party assigns a special position in the struggle for quality to the Lenin Komsomol and our young people. Every Komsomol member and every young person must really feel like an active participant in the transformations. Not a single one must remain outside this work.

At the conference we discussed how to organize the work of state acceptance more efficiently. [paragraph continues]

The party perceives it as a great reserve for enhancing output quality. Everything that was said and proposed here must be brought immediately to the notice of all labor collectives and every party, trade union, and Komsomol organization.

The party Central Committee is convinced that by next year the nationwide work to improve quality will have a tangible effect on the pace of the national economy's intensification. We are counting on you in this work.

The conference also examined a package of questions to do with stepping up work and equipment safety in production.

Comrade V.I. Dolgikh spoke on this subject. He noted that the improvement of the quality of output being produced depends largely on stronger technological discipline, improved labor organization, and rigorous adherence to internal order regulations and equipment safety in production.

Much attention is being given to these matters in our country, he said. Major measures are being implemented on ensuring work safety, making work more creative, and creating healthy and safe working conditions in all enterprises. A sum of more than R24 billion was spent for these purposes during the 11th 5-Year Plan period. Industrial injuries were considerably reduced.

At the same time, the standard of work in the equipment safety sphere is still below the enhanced demands in many ministries, including the USSR Ministry of the Coal Industry, the USSR Ministry of the Chemical Industry, the USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy, the USSR Ministry of the Production of Mineral Fertilizers, the USSR Ministry of the Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry, and several others. Enterprises often breach technological regulations and rules for equipment use -- which can cause accidents.

There have been displays of irresponsibility and negligence toward official duties by individual economic leaders in enterprises under the USSR Ministry of Railways, the USSR Ministry of the Maritime Fleet, the RSFSR Ministry of the River Fleet, and the Ministries of Motor Transport in the RSFSR and a number of other union republics.

Substantial shortcomings in labor safety work exist in enterprises and organizations in the Tajik, Uzbek, and Turkmen union republics and in Tyumen, Odessa, Magadan, Murmansk, Gorkiy, and other oblasts.

It was emphasized in the speech that enterprises operating under specific production conditions -- mines, opencut workings, and chemical and other plants -- must give particular attention to labor safety questions. Much still remains to be done to enhance the safety of AES equipment use.

The responsibility of leaders of ministries and departments and production associations, enterprises, and organizations must be enhanced here. The utmost importance must be attached to industrial injury prevention work and above all to the most rigorous adherence to technological discipline and work safety requirements. It is necessary to improve the training and enhance the skills of workers and specialists.

Great importance in the solution of these tasks attaches to the enhancement of the role played by state monitoring organs. [paragraph continues]

The USSR State Committee for Supervision of Safe Working Practices in Industry and for Mine Supervision, the USSR State Committee for the Supervision of Safe Working Practices in the Atomic Power Industry, the USSR State Commission for Civil Aviation Flight Safety, and their regional offices must step up their activity and devote more initiative and greater persistence to resolving the questions of ensuring greater safety in production.

The sector trade union central committees and local trade union organizations must make fuller use of the rights vested in them and step up their monitoring of the activity of enterprise administrations on the improvement of working conditions. There must be consistent implementation in every labor collective of the line of creating an atmosphere of implacability toward any violations of production discipline.

An organizing and guiding influence on all this work must be constantly exerted by party kraykoms, obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms and primary party organizations. This influence must be exercised primarily through cadres through correct selection and education and by stepping up the responsibility of the captains of production. It is also important to step up party monitoring of the fulfillment of CPSU Central Committee and Soviet Government resolutions on questions of work safety, the improvement of working conditions, and equipment safety in production.

Active and persistent work in this direction, V.I. Dolgikh stressed in conclusion, will be of great help in ensuring the precise and uninterrupted functioning of social production, consolidating positive advances in the national economy, and successfully implementing the 27th CPSU Congress course of accelerating the country's socioeconomic development.

CHIKIN CALLS FOR 'REVOLUTIONARY' APPROACH

PM141148 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 6 Nov 86 First Edition p 1

[Valentin Chikin article under the rubric "Reading Lenin Anew": "Working in a Revolutionary Way" -- capitalized passages printed in italics]

[Text] This October, in the last few weeks, a new Lenin book has been published, incorporating fragments from numerous works, documents, and speeches about socialist building. This book is exceptionally relevant to today and consonant with all our ideas. By, so to speak, collating the discoveries and thoughts of various years and adjusting ideas against real life, Vladimir Ilich conducts a frank conversation with us about the logicality of the steps taken by the 27th Congress and the expediency and inevitability of the chosen course, and gives us comradely advice about how to interpret life and how to act.

Some good advice to serious people and revolutionaries which came happily to mind 1,500 days after the storming of the Winter Palace bears repetition even after 25,000 days. THE BEST WAY TO CELEBRATE THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE GREAT REVOLUTION IS TO CONCENTRATE ATTENTION ON ITS UNRESOLVED TASKS. This kind of CELEBRATION is especially necessary in cases WHERE THERE ARE VITAL TASKS WHICH HAVE YET TO BE RESOLVED BY THE REVOLUTION, WHEN SOMETHING NEW HAS TO BE MASTERED...IN ORDER TO RESOLVE THOSE TASKS.

And it is not only innovations which require concentrated attention. We still leave so many things unfinished through haste or carelessness. Things fall into neglect and earlier efforts are wasted. It is unforgivable to fail to notice this. It is even more unforgivable to pretend that we can get everything right first time in making the Soviet system. [paragraph continues]

WE WILL HAVE TO AMEND, REWORK, AND START FROM SCRATCH AGAIN AND AGAIN. And being "EMBARRASSED" about these reworkings WOULD BE THE HEIGHT OF ABSURDITY (OR SOMETHING WORSE THAN ABSURDITY.)

First of all we must reach an elementary understanding of how incredibly difficult it is to assimilate new strata of the social system. Speaking on the eve of the fourth October anniversary to delegates at the Moscow Provincial Party Conference, Vladimir Ilich risked plunging impatient romantics into despondency by stressing deliberately, for the sake of a realistic approach: NOT ONE of the tasks of soviet building which we have resolved will not need RESOLVING AGAIN. Our first failure did not stop us and should not stop us. IF YOU SUFFER A DEFEAT, TRY AGAIN, DO EVERYTHING OVER AGAIN, FIND OUT HOW YOU CAN APPROACH THE RESOLUTION OF THE TASK, NOT NECESSARILY THE FINAL, CORRECT SOLUTION, BUT A SOLUTION WHICH IS AT LEAST SATISFACTORY -- THAT IS HOW WE HAVE WORKED AND HOW WE MUST CONTINUE TO WORK.

But if, say, people have created difficulties for themselves -- if they have set about something without serious consideration, if they have muddled a project or idea through thoughtlessness, if they have bungled and made mistakes . . . Here a sober view of things is needed. Strict analysis. Accurate conclusions. Fearless admission of errors.

The innermost contradictions of life are far more complicated. The atmosphere in the world has changed, a new situation has arisen in society, a new correlation of forces, tasks of a different kind have arisen. Here IT IS NO USE LOOKING BACKWARDS AND TRYING TO SOLVE THINGS BY YESTERDAY'S METHODS. DO NOT TRY -- IT WILL NOT WORK! New, responsible steps are needed and must be taken. Marxism contains no universal formulas, it is not a collection of dogmas, but GUIDANCE FOR ACTION. Theory must be applied to life. The true Marxist comprehensively studies practice, the actual facts of real life, rather than clinging to yesterday's postulates. He is guided by the rule: "LESS TALK, MORE COMING TO THE POINT." Phrase-mongering does not help the cause at all, it only clouds the vision, blinds the consciousness, reinforces stagnation. Many a time the custodians of theoretical definitions had to be cooled down: "LESS ARGUING ABOUT WORDS . . . MORE DIVERSITY OF PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE AND MORE STUDYING IT." Vladimir Ilich considered it his paramount concern to teach generations of party people the NECESSARY ART OF REVOLUTION -- FLEXIBILITY, THE ABILITY RAPIDLY AND ABRUPTLY TO CHANGE YOUR TACTICS IN THE LIGHT OF CHANGED OBJECTIVE CONDITIONS, CHOOSING A DIFFERENT PATH TO OUR GOAL IF THE FORMER PATH HAS PROVED INEXPEDIENT OR IMPOSSIBLE IN A GIVEN PERIOD OF TIME. The call to LEARN A NEW APPROACH is addressed by no means only to politicians, but also -- and perhaps most of all -- to those who are responsible for economic management at a socialist enterprise, who must be firmly involved in RESTRUCTURING. Especially if it is necessary to CLOSE THE DOOR ON OUR PAST AND SET ABOUT REAL ECONOMIC BUILDING, THE REWORKING OF ALL PARTY WORK.

The more profound the transformation which lies ahead and the more substantial the people's forces involved, THE MORE IT IS NECESSARY TO RAISE INTEREST IN IT AND AWARENESS OF IT. Because we are summoning the masses to a cause which can without exaggeration be called heroic. Vladimir Ilich, for all his admiration of the knights of the revolutionary barricades, more than once had occasion to note: THE HEROISM OF PROLONGED, STAUNCH ORGANIZATIONAL WORK ON A STATEWIDE SCALE IS IMMEASURABLY MORE DIFFICULT AND IMMEASURABLY HIGHER THAN THE HEROISM OF UPRISINGS. It pleased him greatly (and he did not fail to mention this in "The Great Initiative" [Velikiy Pochin] to hear communist subbotniks [voluntary Saturday work] spoken of in elevated, stimulating words as WORKING IN REVOLUTIONARY FASHION. [paragraph continues]

This pleased him, because it led to increased understanding among the masses that the revolutionary spirit must be carried across from the barricades and the battlefields into WORK; that it is necessary to RISE UP against idleness and self-seeking, bureaucracy and stereotyped patterns, wild schemes and thriftlessness; that it is necessary to create a new discipline and comradely ties and to TRANSFER THE ENTIRE COUNTRY ONTO A DIFFERENT FOOTING AND RESTRUCTURE THE ENTIRE MACHINERY.

The main thing is to revolutionize production. THE MOST VITAL INTEREST OF THE PROLETARIAT, AFTER IT HAS GAINED STATE POWER, IS TO INCREASE THE QUANTITY OF PRODUCTS AND AUGMENT SOCIETY'S PRODUCTION FORCES ON A HUGE SCALE. Of course, this requires a new TECHNICAL BASE, excellently TRAINED WORKERS, COMMUNIST SPECIALISTS without stain or reproach... How many decades will that take? But we MUST ARRANGE EVERYTHING NOW... However, impatience must not push us into taking incorrect steps. We already have bitter experience. IT WAS PROPOSED, WITHOUT DUE CONSIDERATION, TO ORGANIZE STATE PRODUCTION AND STATE DISTRIBUTION OF PRODUCTS IN COMMUNIST FASHION BY MEANS OF DIRECT ORDERS ISSUED BY THE PROLETARIAN STATE... LIFE SHOWED US OUR MISTAKE. A whole series of transitional stages are needed IN ORDER TO PREPARE -- PREPARE IN THE COURSE OF WORK LASTING MANY YEARS -- FOR THE TRANSITION TO COMMUNISM.

We must learn to be thrifty. Every one of us. And the proletarian state as a whole, which must BE CAUTIOUS, ASSIDUOUS, A SKILLFUL 'HOUSEKEEPER,' A METICULOUS WHOLESALE TRADER. What is known as autonomous financing will inevitably become the basis of the activity of state enterprises, and THIS TYPE OF MANAGEMENT WILL INEVITABLY BECOME THE PREDOMINANT, IF NOT THE ONLY TYPE.

Day after day Vladimir Ilich exhorts: LET US IMPROVE MANAGEMENT IN EVERY WORKSHOP, IN EVERY DEPOT, IN EVERY AREA, acting on the basis of financial autonomy, in accordance with plans calculated for many years ahead. He searches out, supports, and seeks out the AUTONOMOUS, KNOWLEDGEABLE, INTELLIGENT INITIATIVE OF THE LOCALITIES. It is clear to him that exemplary organization of work must be formulated and ORIGINATE IN THE LOCALITIES, THE GRASS ROOTS, THE EXEMPLARY ORGANIZATION OF THE "WHOLE," ALBEIT A SMALL "WHOLE," THAT IS, NOT JUST ONE ECONOMIC UNIT, NOT ONE PARTICULAR SECTOR OF THE ECONOMY, NOT JUST ONE ENTERPRISE, BUT THE SUM OF ALL ECONOMIC RELATIONS, THE SUM OF ALL ECONOMIC ACTIVITY IN A GIVEN LOCALITY, HOWEVER SMALL.

Socialist experience is hardest of all to acquire in the sphere of economic activity. WE ACQUIRE IT, Vladimir Ilich explains, IN REWORKINGS AND RESTRUCTURINGS. Life, for instance, has said: Strong bridges to communism should be built on the basis of PERSONAL INTEREST AND AUTONOMOUS FINANCING.

Every social system dictates its own kind of relations between people. Where financial autonomy is developed, it will dictate to the working person discipline and organization, initiative and thrift. Order must be imposed by means of a WORKER'S FIRM HAND. It is necessary to RESOLUTELY REBUFF THOSE NEWCOMERS TO THE FACTORY ENVIRONMENT who approach national assets FROM THE VIEWPOINT OF ONE SINGLE IDEA: "GRAB AS MUCH AS YOU CAN AND RUN".

A cult must be made of economy and thrift: AT SUCH A TIME -- AND FOR A TRULY COMMUNIST SOCIETY THAT PROBABLY MEANS ALWAYS -- EVERY POUND OF BREAD AND FUEL IS TRULY SACRED. In order to increase the workers' energy tenfold, TENS OF THOUSANDS OF FRONTRUNNERS ARE NEEDED -- well tempered, aware, self-possessed, firm, and devoted to the revolution. They will themselves set an example of revolutionary labor and will convince the masses and lead them in their wake.

All his days and years in the post of chairman of the Soviet of People's Commissars, Vladimir Ilich tirelessly adjusts the system of management -- of the economy, the localities, and the country. Intelligent management, he is convinced, ensures a mighty leap foward for socialism. He indefatigably studies practice so as to release the BRAKES of management and apply the LEVERS of management. A developed system and successfully identified principles and forms do not automatically lead to complete success. In the end everything depends on the intelligence, professionalism, practicality, responsibility, and also ideological commitment of the stratum of workers who "operate" the system.

The flaws of the old civil service somehow imperceptibly made their way through the new Soviet bureaucracy and "fed" on seemingly innocent social weed growths which are, however, hard to eradicate. They include chronic impracticality, a fondness for wild short- term schemes, and a frivolous attitude to the people's assets. THEY DO NOT WORRY ABOUT SAVING THE KOPEK THEY ARE GIVEN. THEY DO NOT TRY TO TURN IT INTO 2 KOPEKS, BUT THEY DRAW UP PLANS COSTING BILLIONS AND EVEN TRILLIONS OF SOVIET MONEY. They concoct something bizarre and pass it off as innovation -- we are in step, they claim, with the new policy. Bustle, the semblance of work -- these only clutter up OUR INSTITUTIONS AND OUR BRAINS. Side by side with the fondness for bungling, wild schemes, there coexists an EXCESSIVE FEAR OF ENCROACHING ON ESTABLISHED SOVIET STEREOTYPES, although these are established not by conscious communists, but by goodness knows whom. Even responsible comrades sometimes show surprising irresponsibility and hollow arrogance: A vitally important cause is perishing before their eyes, but they are ARGUING OVER THE SNOWS OF YESTERYEAR. And what bad habits have taken root in "educated" people -- SLOVENLINESS, CARELESSNESS, SLOPPINESS, LACK OF THOROUGHNESS, NERVOUS HASTE, A TENDENCY TO SUBSTITUTE DISCUSSION FOR ACTION, TALK FOR WORK, A TENDENCY TO START EVERYTHING AND FINISH NOTHING... All this undermines and disrupts the nerve centers of managements.

THIS MUST AT LONG LAST CHANGE, Vladimir Ilich protests. IT IS BETTER TO HAVE LESS QUANTITY BUT HIGHER QUALITY.

In developing the new economic policy Vladimir Ilich observed how PEOPLE ARE BEGINNING TO CHANGE THINGS, TO REWORK INSTITUTIONS AND FOUND NEW ONES. But are these changes the crux of the matter? WE HAVE REACHED THE STAGE, he says with conviction at the party congress, WHERE THE CRUX OF THE SITUATION LIES IN PEOPLE, IN THE SELECTION OF PEOPLE. For every leader it must become the rule, without fail, to FIND TALENT AND PUT IT TO WORK. It is necessary to look more often at the Russian roots, into the depths of the labor strata. Everywhere in the localities NEW, YOUNG, FRESH COMMUNIST FORCES ARE BEING DEVELOPED. Are doing everything possible TO ENSURE THAT THESE FORCES ARE SYSTEMATICALLY, STEADILY MOVED UPWARD?

Alongside the strengthening forms of the social structure, Vladimir Ilich wants to mention the SHOOTS OF NEW GROWTH and the growing ORGANIZATIONAL TALENTS. And he instructs: Do not forget to take care of them PROPERLY.

Having defined the BEST WAY to celebrate the anniversary of the revolution and taken a careful look at the entire 1,500- day path of October, Vladimir Ilich described his vision of the future: to go on working WITH THE SAME INTENSITY AND THE SAME SUCCESS THAT WE HAVE KNOWN IN OUR WORK IN 1917-1921, ONLY WIDER FIELD.

A fine dream, dear to every Leninist!

AUTHOR ON 'COMPLETE' HISTORICAL LITERARY TRUTH

OW040518 Moscow Television Service in Russian 0215 GMT 22 Nov 86

[From the "Literary Almanac" program; talk by author Yuriy Davydov at a soiree in the A.I. Gertsen Museum; date not given -- recorded]

[Excerpt] I wish to speak not as a theoretician, which I am not; not as a creator of some concept, something I have never created; not as a literary critic, which I have never been; but as one of those who has tied his work to the historical genre. therefore, I will only be making a few observations, some of which are close to my heart, others of which have simply remained in my memory. I called one of my articles 'practical observations'. and that is what this is going to be: practical observations on this genre, with no pretense to generalization or even less to any theoretical explanations.

We have writers now, authors of many historical novels, who are quite happy to do without the archives. I belong to that group which cannot do without archives. [passage omitted] I read recently that Francis of Assisi, while walking with his students, would always avoid stepping on scraps of paper which had writing on them and would instead stoop to pick the scraps up. His students asked him: Teacher, why do you pick up scraps of paper with writing on them? He answered: I am fearful of treading underfoot letters that form the Lord's name. Scraps of paper in the archives with writing on them depict life. Therefore each scrap of paper, whether written by a great or insignificant person, represents a piece of life which is then stored in the archives. [passage omitted]

In my view the archive is not a repository of the dead past, and it must be open to all. Some 70 years ago, in 1914, PRAVDA wrote about the situation in the archives, including the archive at the Pushkin House. It wrote about the scandalous situation there, -- the need to be on official business, to be in possession of the necessary papers, or to be under the patronage of some official to use the archives, instead of them democratically belonging to anyone who wished to acquire knowledge. I feel that the same formalism about which PRAVDA wrote in 1914 exists today. I think the archives should be modelled on libraries. Admittedly, on those libraries which do not have a closed section. [laughter in audience] [passage omitted]

Now I wish to speak about a very complex, and I think, a contradictory matter. It concerns the complete historical truth. Everyone is for the complete truth. Everyone, but when you get to the crux of the matter, when your manuscript has been received and examined, that is when the fun begins. It seems that the complete truth requires the author to stand alone, while providing the editor with independence.

A long time ago, perhaps 20-25 years ago, I was writing a short narrative with the use of documents in which I found that Fedor Fedorovich Matushkin, a friend of Pushkin, was travelling through Kolyma, making various discoveries. He wrote a description of a trade fair in a small place called Ostrovnoye. It seems that this was on some island, the name of which I no longer remember. The merchants were bringing in the goods, while the Chukchi were arriving from the opposite direction. A camp was set up, with the Chukchi on one side of the camp and the merchants on the other. At the prearranged time the flag went up and, as a contemporary wrote, the merchants rushed at the Chukchi offering their goods, while the Chukchi, magnificently preserving their dignity, slowly selected what they needed. The merchants kept running around, while the Chukchi remained still.

What can be seen from this description? Apparently someone found fault in this description and said: Our merchants must not be thus depicted. In other words, our merchants lost face before the Chukchis. Why the objection? What is the reason for it? Ignorance? Overriding ignorance? I don't think so. Not always.

The first line of objection is dictated by thinking in terms of allusions. This is the most horrible enemy of our contemporary historical genre and it is present in numerous editors -- allusionary thinking. I am not talking of a novelist who wishes to make a rude gesture while holding his hands behind his back. That sort of person is not worth much anyway. I am talking about the editor or the person who decides the fate of the manuscript, who constantly looks for the hidden gestures and sees them because he thinks in terms of allusions.

The second question is more difficult. It has to do with the fact that calls for the use of rose-colored glasses when looking at the past are being heard more and more often. Why? How else are we to behave? What about the western interpretations and the sovietologists inflaming hatred for everything Russian? And so it comes to pass that if you are writing about some negative aspects of the past, you are adding fuel to the present fire. [passage omitted]

I think that this bogey is particularly used by those who call on us to see in the beautiful past only that which is beautiful. They pretend, and for all I know, they may think, that they are the major custodians of love for the motherland. [laughter in audience]

I think that the complete historical truth requires an absolutely different, normal, realistic, and not at all intricate approach. [passage omitted]

Once Vladimir Glaktionovich Korolenko advised Tatyana Bogdanovich to write a story about a postmaster. We all know Gogol's (?Shpekin). But this is quite different. When (Beckendorff's) all powerful Third Section instructed the postmaster to intercept the letters of a certain person, the postmaster replied that this was unlawful and he would not do it. He was not a revolutionary but a law abiding person who dared, on the basis of the law, to thwart the Third Section. The struggle continued for several years. Pressure was applied but he refused to budge. He was a great person, a monument should be erected to him in Russia similar to those erected to Minin and and Pozharskiy. For he was truly a citizen. A citizen.

Such unnoticed persons had a sense of civic responsibility. They, I feel, are deserving of the future attention of historical novels. [passage omitted]

ANTIDRINK DISCIPLINARY ACTION REPORTED IN TYUMEN

PM040853 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Nov 86 First Edition p 3

[Article by G. Bogomyakov, first secretary of Tyumen CPSU Obkom, under the rubric "PRAVDA Has Acted. What Has Been Done?": "'Vodka for the Refreshment Bar'"]

[Text] Tyumen CPSU Obkom reports that the facts related in the rejoinder "Vodka for the Refreshment Bar" (PRAVDA 26 October) did occur.

Personnel of the Abatskiy Rayon Potrebsoyuz and public catering enterprises grossly violated the wine and liquor trade rules. They sold alcoholic drinks to individuals, in particular through refreshment bars located in the CPSU raykom and rayispolkom buildings. The rule violations were uncovered by a settlement soviet commission. Although it promptly halted the illegal trade in alcoholic drinks, the Abatskiy party Raykom failed to make an immediate and proper assessment of the guilty parties, only doing this following intervention by the party obkom.

For violation of the wine and liquor trade rules the CPSU raykom bureau severely reprimanded L. Shmunka, chairman of the rayon Potrebsoyuz board, and severely reprimanded R Zolnikova, public catering enterprise director, and endorsed her record card. She has been relieved of her post. CPSU Raykom Secretary A. Konev, who is responsible for trade, was taken to task for lax supervision resulting in violation of the established procedure for the sale of wine and liquor.

For failing to supervise the struggle against drunkenness and alcoholism V. Vagannov, chairman of the rayispolkom, was severely reprimanded and had his record card endorsed.

The CPSU obkom bureau severely reprimanded D. Kolmakov, first secretary of Abatskiy CPSU Raykom, and endorsed his record card because of serious shortcomings in work with cadres and failure to supervise the struggle against drunkenness and alcoholism.

The question of violations in work with cadres in the rayon and Comrade Kolmakov's personal lack of principle in the struggle against drunkenness and alcoholism was submitted to a CPSU raykom plenum for its consideration. At the plenum, which was attended by CPSU obkom bureau members Yu. Klat, secretary of the obkom, and O. Pankin, chief of the party organization work section, there was a proper appraisal of the facts and of other shortcomings in the activity of the CPSU raykom bureau and its secretaries. It was noted that comrade Kolmakov had been lax in his attitude toward party, soviet, and economic personnel and had been liberal and indulgent.

The CPSU raykom plenum backed the party obkom bureau's decision and made it incumbent on raykom members and primary party organizations to step up supervision of fulfillment of the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On measures to eliminate drunkenness and alcoholism."

BRIEFS

VASILYEV AWARDED -- By decree of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Nikolay Fedorovich Vasilyev, USSR minister of land reclamation and water resources, has been awarded the Order of Lenin for services to the development of land reclamation and water resources and in connection with his 70th birthday. [Text] [Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 4 Dec 86 LD]

TASHKENT OFFICIAL AWARDED -- The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet has awarded Timur Agzamovich Alimov, first secretary of the Tashkent Oblast Party Committee with the Order of Friendship of the Peoples for his long and fruitful work in party and soviet bodies and in connection with his 50th birthday. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 4 Dec 86 LD]

TASS NOTES LAUNCH OF COSMOS-1804 4 DEC

LD041519 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1430 GMT 4 Dec 86

[Text] Moscow, 4 Dec (TASS) -- Another artificial earth satellite, Cosmos-1804, was launched in the Soviet Union today.

The satellite carries scientific apparatus for continuing space research. The satellite has been placed in an orbit with the following parameters: initial period of revolution, 90.8 mins; apogee, 448 km; perigree, 210 km; orbital inclination, 70 degrees.

The apparatus aboard the satellite is working normally.

SOVIET SPACE SHUTTLE REPORTEDLY BEING TESTED

LD041323 Paris Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 4 Dec 86

[Text] The Soviets are again causing themselves to be much talked about regarding the conquest of space: The day before yesterday a specialist U.S. magazine announced that ground tests of a Soviet space shuttle were taking place and that the first experimental flight might take place in 1988. Today, Michel Forgit reports that the Soviets who are taking part in the work of the Techno-Space Fair in Bordeaux say they are ready to market their techniques:

[Begin Forgit recording] They presented their business organization, which is called Glavkosmos, they are going into battle with a giant rocket called (?Proton), which measures 56 meters and can put 20 metric tons into a low orbit. It is a very large rocket; it was launched for the first time in 1970 and has only had 7 failures out of 101 launches. The prices are attractive: from 1988 it will be able to place a load of 1 metric ton in orbit at 36,000 kilometers fo. 15 million francs, whereas Arianespace is asking 20 million francs. They are also offering a communications satellite; scientific trials in orbit to manufacture medicine or new substances; and above all the right to go to Baykonur to work on satellites, and to work there freely. Perhaps one day one may see paying passengers on Soviet orbital stations. [end recording]

CORRECTION TO LAUNCH OF COSMOS-1803 EARTH SATELLITE

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "Launch of Cosmos-1803 Earth Satellite Reported," published in the 3 December Soviet Union DAILY REPORT on page U 1, paragraph five, line one:

--Maximum distance from the surface of the earth (apogee) is 1,527 kilometres.
(changing number "1,502" to "1,527")

Paragraph six, line one:

--Minimum distance from the surface of the earth (perigree) is 1,502 kilometres.
(Adding dropped sentence)

SHABANOV ATTENDS MILITARY METROLOGISTS' MEETING

PM021019 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 26 Nov 86 Second Edition p 2

[Report by Colonel M. Rebrov: "Military Metrologists' Conference"]

[Text] The Third All-Army Conference of Military Metrologists began its work 25 November. It was opened by Army General V.M. Shabanov, USSR deputy defense minister for armaments. The report and speeches examined questions of ensuring standardization of measurements in the USSR Armed Forces and enhancing the activity of metrological services and their role in improving combat readiness. Discussion centered on futher improving metrological measuring facilities, maintaining a high technical standard in metrological subunits, ensuring model regulation order, and tightening up military and labor discipline.

An exhibition of measuring equipment and rationalization work by military metrologists and a showing of special movies have been timed to coincide with the conference's work.

CONFERENCE DISCUSSES TROOP MORALE QUESTIONS

PM031109 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 27 Nov 86 Second Edition p 2

[Major S. Goncharenko report: "In the Spirit of the Times"]

[Text] An all-union scientific and practical conference "Urgent Problems of Strengthening the Socialist Army's Morale in the Light of the 27th CPSU Congress Decisions" has been held at the V.I. Lenin Military Political Academy.

The conference was opened by Doctor of Philosophical Sciences Professor V. Stolyarov, vice president of the USSR Philosophical Society. Reports were delivered by Colonel General P. Gorchakov, Lieutenant General of Aviation V. Serebryannikov, Major General S. Tyushkevich, Colonel A. Antsyshkin, Colonel I. Klimov, and Colonel N. Chaldymov. The conference examined questions of activating the human factor under modern conditions, some aspects of the methodology of managing troop morale, and also problems connected with the restructuring of ideological work in the Soviet Army and Navy.